

# THE RELIQUARY.

APRIL, 1863.



## FINDERN AND THE FYNDERNES.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

THE pretty and highly picturesque little village of Findern lies on slightly rising ground, about five miles to the S.W. of Derby, and about a mile and a half from the Willington Station of the Derby and Birmingham Branch of the Midland Railway. It is but a small village, consisting of farm-houses and smaller homesteads, with a parsonage-house, and a "genteel box" or two in its neighbourhood, but it has its village green, with a tolerably large and not over clean-looking duck pond; its "pound," its blacksmith's shop, and wheelwright's yard; and one or two of those small shops which are to be found in most English villages, and whose stores consist of a strange jumble of all kinds of goods which are likely to be wanted by the inhabitants between times of their visits to the town on market or

other days. As a village, Findern presents but few features worth writing about, but from its associations it is, perhaps, one of the most interesting places in the county of Derby. It has, or rather had, until within the last few months, a church possessing some notable features; it has a chapel, about whose history a whole paper might profitably be written; it once possessed a Nonconformist College\* of more than local fame, where many "men of mark" were educated; and above all it was, in ages long gone by, the residence of a powerful family, the FINDERNES, concerning whom both history and tradition are rich in interesting matter.

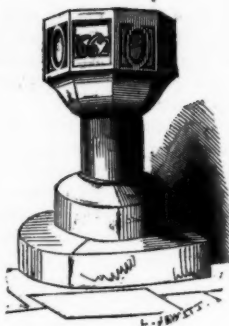
With all these associations, no wonder that I should consider a few words on "Findern and the Findernes," to befit well the pages of the "RELIQUARY." The present appears to me to be the most opportune time I could have chosen for the purpose of jotting down these notes, because during the past summer the old Norman Church has been entirely destroyed to make room for a new one of larger proportions, and has resulted in the discovery of some interesting Finderne relics. To the old church, then, I first direct attention, simply premising that during the time when the work of demolition was going on, I took the opportunity by frequent visits to the place, to make drawings of such objects of interest as were worthy of preservation, with the intention of embodying them in this notice.

Findern church, which was (alas! that I am obliged to say "*was*," instead of *is*—but this venerable fabric has passed away and there is no help for it) dedicated to All Saints. The place is a chapelry attached to the parish church of Mickleover, from which it is distant about two miles and a half. The church was a small building, which had undergone so many alterations, and been from time to time so shorn of its architectural features, that it presented, either exteriorly or interiorly, but few remains of its former self. Its whole interior dimensions were fifty-nine feet in extreme length from East to West, by sixteen feet nine inches in width from North to South, at the West end, while the width of the chancel was only fourteen feet three inches. The present Incumbent is the Rev. Benjamin Spilsbury, M.A., to whose exertions the erection of the new church is, I believe, in a great measure indebted.

The church consisted of a nave and chancel, with a small wooden tower or bell turret, at its West end. Its dimensions were, nave thirty-two feet in length by sixteen feet nine inches in width, and chancel twenty-seven feet in length by fourteen feet three inches in width. The door was at the West end, the porch at the North side was closed up and formed into a vestry, and the priest's door, on the

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\* The learned Dr. Ebenezer Latham, who was buried at Findern in 1745, presided over this Academy for many years. The Academy, or College, is said to have been originated in 1693, by the celebrated Nonconformist preacher and controversialist, Benjamin Robinson, whose many published sermons, tracts, &c., are well known. Among Dr. Latham's pupils were Ferdinando Warner, author of a *History of Ireland*, who conformed to the church, and became Rector of Barnes; John Taylor, author of a *Paraphrase on St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans*, the *Hebrew Concordance*, &c.; William Turner, Minister of Wakefield, a well-known theological writer; John Ward, also a writer, and Minister of Maid Lane, London; and other notables.

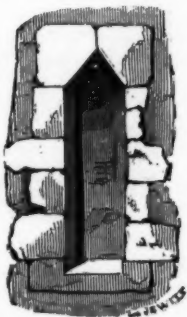


North side of the chancel, was also destroyed and built up. The interior was devoid of architectural features of any interest, the timber of the roof was extremely plain, the corbels without ornament, and there was no chancel arch. The Font, bearing the date 1662, is shown in the accompanying engraving. It is octagonal, and is rudely carved with the ornaments, shown on three of its sides, alternating around it, with the exception of that side on which the date 1662 appears.

In the chancel, a board on which was painted the following inscription, was affixed to the

East wall:—"This church Beautify'd in the Year of our Lord 1796, Eliz<sup>th</sup> Glover & A. Wollott,\* Church Wardens." What the beautifying consisted of I can scarcely tell, but I much fear it was the destruction and disfigurement of the monuments of the Fynderne family, which at that time must have been in the church, and the demolition of the few architectural features which were then remaining in the edifice. The board is curious as giving one of the few and rare instances on record of females acting as churchwardens.

Exteriorly the church presented some interesting features. On the North side of the nave, and of the chancel, the lower portion of the walls, to about two-thirds of their height, were part of the original edifice, the upper part of the wall of the nave being of stone, of a later date, and that of the chancel of brick—probably a portion of the "beautifying" of 1796. In the nave was only one small square-headed window of two lights, of late date, and in the old portion of the chancel-wall was the small single-light window shown in the accompanying engraving. It was, however, bricked up. The East window was a small square-headed one of three lights, of the same debased design as the one on the North side. In the South wall of the chancel were two small windows of two lights each, one of the same character as those described, and the other plain square-

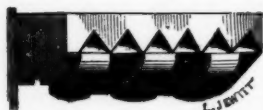


\* Probably, I presume, of the same family as a notable couple of that name—John and Sarah Woollet—who are recorded in the Register as being buried in one grave on the 14th of January, 1747, after having lived together upwards of sixty years. John being 92 years of age and Sarah 93.

headed; and there were also indications of a priest's door which had been destroyed and blocked up with brick.

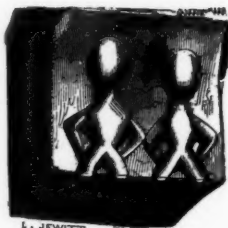
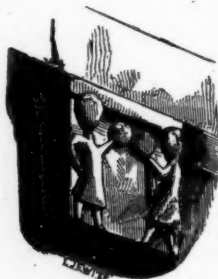
As on the North side, the lower portion of the South wall of the nave was old stone, and the upper much later. In this wall was a window of three lights, same as that at the East end. The porch, of brick, was formed into a vestry, a small cottage-looking window, with wooden shutters, being where the door should be.

The most interesting, and indeed the only really notable feature about the edifice was its West end, as seen on the accompanying view, which shows the rich Norman Corbel-table, running its entire length. The original doorway, for most probably there had been a Norman doorway at this end, had been totally destroyed and a wretchedly common modern one substituted in its place. Over this a hideous window with an unsightly shutter swinging to and fro on hinges, had been inserted. The Corbel table consisted of a string of the characteristic billet and indented mouldings, as here shown, supported on twelve corbels, ten of which were carved into masks and heads, while one bore



two masks, and the twelfth two figures side-by-side, with their arms "a-kimbo," and their legs continued on the under side of the stone. This curious stone I here engrave separately, and place with it a corbel from the old church of St.

Giles, Normanton,\* in the same neighbourhood, which also bears two figures.



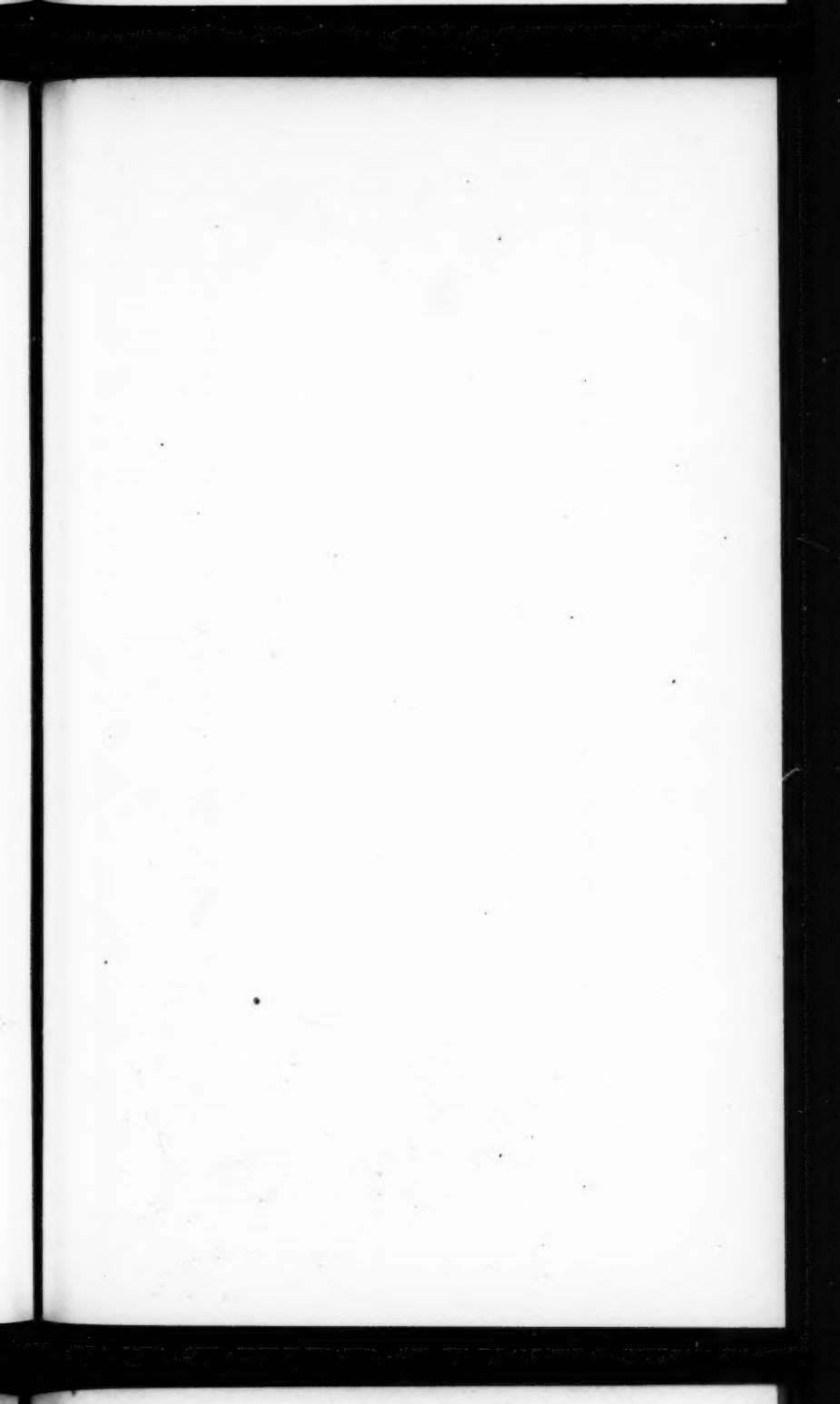
edifice was dedicated. This popular belief of the village, my engraving will, I hope, entirely remove.

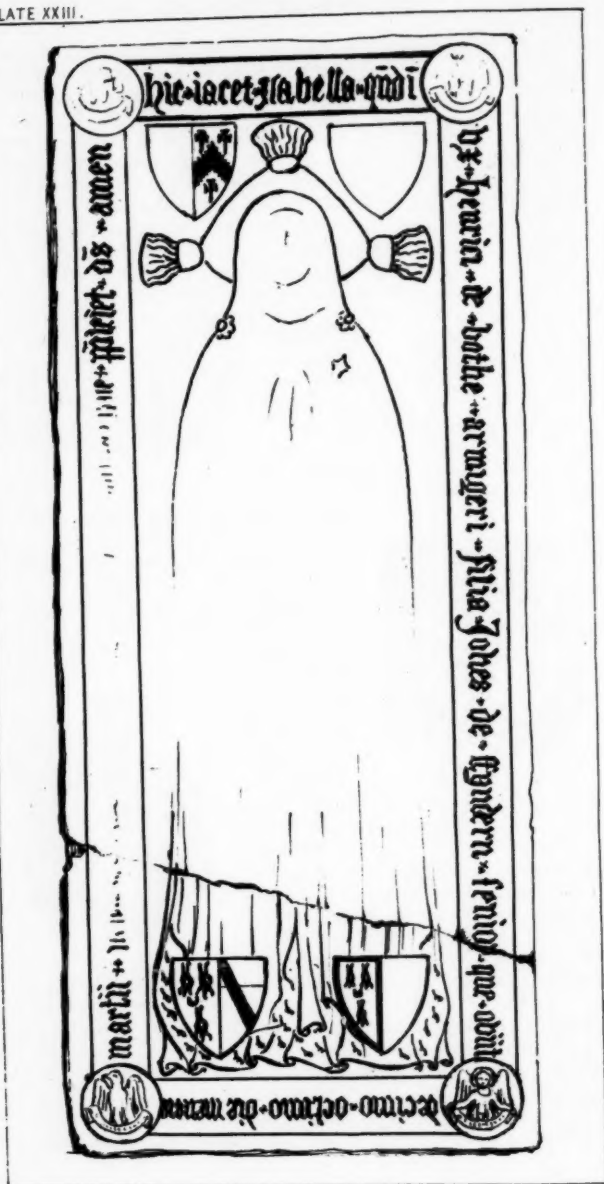
The work of demolition of the old church commenced in August, 1862, and resulted in some highly interesting discoveries being made. In the North wall of the chancel, a recessed arch tomb was uncovered,

Of the Corbel table itself, I also give a careful representation on the engraving shown on page 189. The church, as I have said, is dedicated to "All Saints"—and I have heard it asserted by more than a dozen of the villagers, that these heads were the "heads of the Twelve Apostles," to whom the

\* For an account of this church see the "RELIQUARY," Vol. II. page 1, et seq.







which I have shown on Plate XXII. This highly interesting monument—possibly a founder's or benefactor's tomb, and one of the



family of the Fyndernes—had been, I regret to say—probably as a finishing stroke to the “beautifying” of the place—most wantonly and disgracefully mutilated and spoiled, at no very distant period. The tomb contained the recumbent effigy of a priest, which had partly projected into the chancel, and this figure, beautiful and interesting as it must have been, had been ruthlessly chopped down its middle and hacked away until no vestige of its original sculptured form remained, for the sake of levelling it with the wall, so as to fit the hideous pews close up. The only portion of the figure which was preserved, was the head, which was loose, and was found in very tolerably perfect condition. The body was, as I have said, hacked to pieces, but enough remained to show the length of the effigy, and that it was a priest in long robes and with his hands crossed on the breast.

In the Plate (XXII) on which I have engraved this tomb, I have also indicated the position of another, and most interesting discovery, which was made in clearing the floor. This was the finding of a fine incised slab of alabaster, to the memory of Isabella, daughter of John de Fynderne, and wife of Henry de Bothe. This highly interesting slab, of which I give a representation on Plate XXIII, bears a full length figure of the lady in beautiful flowing drapery, her head resting on a cushion with tassels, and her mantle fastened by what has been a rich cord and clasps. The figure is unfortunately too much worn away to restore in a drawing with any degree of certainty, and I have not attempted the task, but have made the engraving as nearly as possible a *fac-simile* of the slab itself. At each corner of the slab, within the inscription, is a shield of arms. The first of these, the one on her right hand at the head, bears the arms of De Bothe, *three boars heads erect, erased, with a crescent for difference*, impaling De Fynderne, *a chevron engrailed, between three crosses formées fitchées*. The second is entirely defaced by wear. The third bears De Bothe impaling Fitzherbert, *(1) a chief vaire, over all a bend*; and the fourth, De Bothe within a bordure impaling —. The second half of this shield is left without any bearing. The inscription which surrounds the slab is in some parts entirely worn away. The remaining portion is as follows—

Hic jacet Isabella quondam Ux Henrici de Bothe armigeri et fil Johis de  
Fyndern senior que obiit decimo octimo die Mensis Martii . . . . .  
prieiet de Amen.

At the four corners of the inscription are the emblems of the Evangelists within circles, and on the right of the lady is a scroll with the words *Jesu Merit*.

Adjoining this slab, another of larger dimensions was uncovered, but it was unfortunately too much worn away to be understood. Indeed, the only remains of the figure or inscription were here and there an unintelligible line.

The slab above described is evidently, and I have taken considerable pains to appropriate it, to the memory of Isabella Fynderne, daughter of John Fynderne, who, 13th of Henry IV. was siezed of a manor, called "Strelleys part," at Repton, and sister of John Fynderne, who also, 1st of Henry V., was possessed of a manor at Repton, and of William Fynderne, from whom the Fyndernes of Thornton were derived. She married, as appears by the inscription, Henry de Bothe, probably of Arleston, in the same neighbourhood, and a member of that once powerful and important Derbyshire family.

A Henry de Bothe appears, February the 28th, in the 9th of Henry V. in an assize of novel dis-seisin brought by the Prior and Convent of Repton, of two parts of the manor of Potlack, and this Henry I take to be the husband of Isabella Fynderne.

The De Bothes held considerable estates and many manors in this part of Derbyshire at an early date, and intermarried with the Fyndernes, the Fitzherberts, and many other families of note. They were of the same family as the Bothes or Boothes, of Lancashire and Cheshire, who were of great repute and honourable station from the twelfth century, and which has been raised to the dignity of the peerage, the first creation being that of Sir George Booth, Bart., to the title of Baron Delamere in 1661; and his son, the second baron, being in 1690 advanced to the dignity of Earl of Warrington.

In Derbyshire, among other possessions, the De Bothes held lands at Potlack, as appears by the assize before alluded to; at Barrow; at Sinfen; at Twyford; at Arleston; and at Sawley. At *Barrow-on-Trent*, in 1519, William Bothe died seised of lands which he held under the Priory of St. John, which lands were bestowed on the Prior and Convent of St. John of Jerusalem, by Robert de Bakepuze, in the reign of Henry II., and the Priory had a Precentor there. In the parish church were formerly monuments to John Bothe, 1413, and John Bothe, 1482; the latter being an incised slab bearing the effigy of John Bothe in armour.\* At *Arleston*, the manor was conveyed in 1426, 4th Henry VI., by Thos. Bradshaw, and Agnes, wife of Robt. del Stoke, to John Bothe, whose descendant William Bothe died seised of it in 1519. It afterwards passed to the Blounts, who sold it in 1640 to Sir John Harpur. At *Sinfen*, the manor belonged to the Bothes, who succeeded the Towkes (temp. Rich. II.), and passed from them to the Blounts, and thence to the Harpurs.

At *Sawley*, two highly interesting brasses record the high ecclesiastical dignities attained by members of this family. The monuments

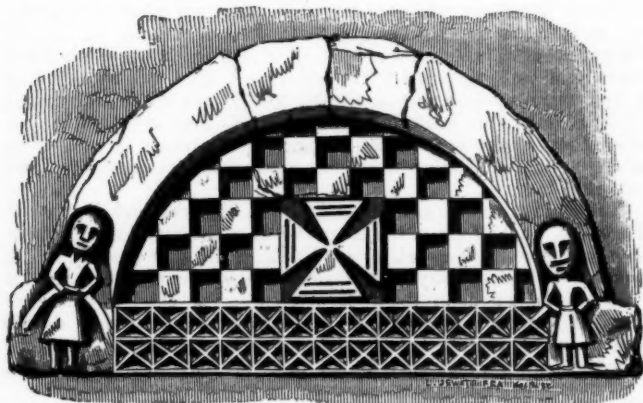
\* An account of some interesting discoveries in this church will appear in an early number of the "RELICUARY."

are first, to Roger Bothe, who died in 1467, and Catherine his wife (the date of whose decease is left blank in the inscription), father and mother of Lawrence Bothe, Bishop of Durham, and afterwards Archbishop of York, and of John Both, Bishop of Exeter. This Lawrence Bothe was made Bishop of Durham in 1457, translated to York in 1476, and died in 1478. John Bothe, his brother, was made Bishop of Exeter in 1465, and died in 1478. The second monument is to Roger Bothe, 1478, brother of John Bothe, Archdeacon of Durham (afterwards Bishop of Exeter), and Ralph Bothe, Archdeacon of York. The following are furnished to me as the inscriptions around these interesting brasses, of which I shall probably give a description, with engravings, in a future number of the "RELIQUARY."

Rogeri Bothe in Cancellis Sepulti Frater Magister Johannis Bothe Archidiaconi Dunelm et Magistri Radulphi Bothe Archidiaconi Eb ( ... lost.... die Mensis Februarii Anno dni MCCC. Septuagesimo octavo Et p̄dicta Margareta obiit die Mes J̄ dni Millimo cccc. quor̄ uxor ejus Dni Dni.

Hic jacet Rogerus Bothe (.....lost.....) Ep̄i Dunelm̄ et Caterina ux̄ eius pater & mater (.....lost.....) ux̄ Thesaurarii l̄chy qui quidem Rogerus obiit decimo octavo die Mensis Augusti Anno Domini Millimo cccc. sexagesimo Septimo & Caterina ux̄ ejus obiit Anno p̄dicti & hoc erat Anno domini Millimo cccc. sexagesimo sexto quar̄ aiabs proprietas Deus Amen.

At Norbury, is a slab to Alice, daughter of Henry Bothe, of Arleston, and first wife of Nicholas Fitzherbert, of Norbury. This Alice was most probably daughter of Henry de Bothe and Isabella de Fynderne his wife, whose slab has just been discovered.



One of the most interesting relics found in the course of the pulling down of the church, was the tympanum of a Norman doorway, shown in the above engraving.

From the appearance of the old wall, on careful examination, I felt confident that a portion of a Norman doorway would be found on the North side, where the porch was converted into a vestry, and I fortunately requested that particular care should be taken in the removal of that part. The result was the bringing to light of the tympanum, which is a remarkable piece of sculpture. The space within the arch is deeply chequered, and bears in its centre a cross formée—which it is worth remarking is the same kind of cross as was borne by the De Fyndernes, with the difference of that in their arms being fitched at foot. On either side are sculptured figures as shown in the engraving, and the lower band bears a double row of a variety of star ornament, which, it is well to remark, is similar to that occurring on the tympanum of a Norman doorway at the adjoining village of Willington. This interesting piece of antiquity I am glad to be able to add is now built into the interior wall of the new church,\* on its North side, and is thus preserved.

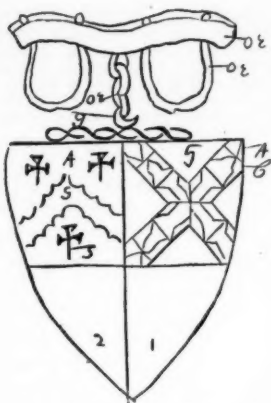
Having spoken of the church, it remains now only to say a few words on the FYNDERNES—the family to whom the place belonged in ages long since gone by, and whose memory is preserved in the village by one of the sweetest and most purely poetic circumstances which it is possible to conceive to be connected with any place.

The De Fyndernes must have been settled at this place at a very early date, probably from the time of the Conquest, and here they continued until the family became extinct in the middle of the sixteenth century, when the sole heiress, Jane Fynderne, became the wife of Chief Justice Harpur, of Swarkestone, the ancestor of the present owner of the estates, Sir John Harpur Crewe, Bart., of Calke Abbey.

The first of the Fyndernes of whom, at present, I have any record, is Walter Fynderne, whose name occurs as one of the attesting witnesses to a charter of Ranulph, sixth Earl of Chester, to Repton Priory, c. 1190, which shows that their connection with this place dates from an early period. The following draft of a pedigree, which I have drawn up from various sources, will present the fullest account of this honourable family which has, as yet, been got together. I trust that—skeleton as it is—it may be the means of recovering many particulars relating to the Fyndernes, their alliances, and their estates.

The Fyndernes were also of Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Essex, and Berkshire, &c. Of one of the latter branch of the family a remarkably fine monumental brass exists at Childrey, in that county. The brass is to the memory of William Fynderne and Elizabeth his wife, widow of John Lord Kyngeston. The effigies, which are both in heraldic costume, are figured beneath a beautiful double canopy, with inscriptions and shields of arms. His tabard bears the Fynderne arms, somewhat different from the Derbyshire Fyndernes,

\* The first stone of the new church, which is in the decorated style, with a broach spire, was laid in September, 1862, and it is expected to be opened during the present summer. The architects are Messrs. Stevens & Robinson.



viz., the chevron is plain, not engrailed. Of this brass, and branches of the Fynderne family, I hope to give more particulars in another number.

The arms of the Fyndernes of Findern were *argent*, a chevron engrailed between three crosses formée fitchée, *sable*, and the crest an ox yoke with chain *or*, the hook *gules*. The accompanying engraving is a *fac-simile* of the arms of Fynderne quartering those of Willington, from the Harleian MSS., No. 1093 in the British Museum. In the same MSS. are sketches of seals of the same family, bearing their arms; and also the arms

of the Harpurs quartering Hanbury, Fynderne, and Willington.

#### DRAFT OF PEDIGREE.

##### WALTERO DE FINDERNE=

(One of the attestors to a Charter of Ranulph, 6th Earl of Chester to Repton Priory—(see Bigsby, p. 61). must have been between 1181 & 1232—16 Hen. III.

##### NICHOLAS DE FYNDERNE=

35 Henry III.

Hac conventio facta A.<sup>o</sup> regni Henrici filii Regis Johannis tricesimo quinto inter Nichu de Fynderne ex una pte et Henricu filium Beatrici de Melton ex altera de una bovata terra cum tofto pteri ad villam de Melton, &c., hiis testibus Rado Tickenhall, Petro de Melton et aliis dat 35 Hen. III.

##### ROBERT DE FYNDERNE=

JOHN DE FYNDERNE,  
sup stes Anno 23 Edw. III. (1360).

THOMAS DE FYNDERNE,  
frat: plus 23 Edw. III. (1360).

Sciunt &c., qd ego Johannes de Fynderne filius Robti de Fynderne dedo &c. Thomæ de Fynderne fratri meo homagi et serviçi Johannes Clement de Childecote, &c. Hijs testibus Willmo Crewker, Dns de Twiford, Johan Walcys de Erleston, Rads Shayl de Twyford, Johannes Fawbras de Willington et aliis. Dat: apud Fynderne A.<sup>o</sup> 23 Edw. III.



HUGO DE FYNDERNE—.....dau. & heiress of Nicholas de Willington, of Willington co. Derby. [This Nicholas de Willington and his ancestors, one of whom is said in a pedigree, but evidently erroneously, to be Nicholas, who was contemporaneous with Robt. Abbot of Burton, (temp. Stephen) were liberal benefactors to the Convent at Repton, to which they gave the church and one of the manors of Willington.]

See foot note for deeds relating to Hugo de Fynderne\*

JOHN FYNDERNE—19 Rich. II. and 13 Hen. IV. 1412. In this reign he was seized of a manor called "Strelly's Part," at Repton.

CATHERINE, dau. of .....  
"Hæc Indentura fac inter Johannes de Fynderne et Catherine uxoris eius ex una pte et Johan de Revyndon Johannem ux eius ex altere pti tantu qd pdci Johannes de Fynderne et Catherine dimiserum Cartas in Belleyr degore dat apud Waltō A° 9 Rich. II."

WILLIAM FYNDERNE—

JOHN FYNDERNE—1 & 8 Hen. V. [See Deeds of 1st & 9th Hen. V. in foot note]. †

HENRY BOTHE—ISABELLA probably of Arleston. (slab at Findern.)

THOMAS FYNDERNE—

ALICE—Sir NICHOLAS FITZHERBERT, of Norbury.

ROBERT FYNDERNE—

\* "Sciant &c. qua ego Nichus de Willington confirmavi Hugoni de Fynderne et hered. suis 5 bovāt. terr. in Fynderne quas pater ipsius Hugonis tenuit, &c. Hiis testibus Willo de la Ward, Johe frater Nicholai, Ada et Hedcote, et aliis."

"Sciant &c., quod ego Nicholaus de Willinton dedi, &c., Hugoni de Fynderne & heredib. suis septem solidatas redditus in Findern, in Willinton et in Potlac quo predictus Hugo mihi annuatim psolvebat. Tenendus, &c. Hiis testibus Dno Galfri. de Gressel, dno Willo de Wardā, Robto filio suo, Johe de Stapenhull, Galfri. de Neuton, Robto de Burbac, Robto fil Ernald, Vincenzio de Stapenhul, et multis aliis."

† "Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Johes de Fydern dedi, concessi, et hāc presenti cartā meā confirmavi Petro de Melborne, Roberto Tillot, et Johi Draycott capellano de eādem, Manerium meum de Revyndon cum omnibus suis pertinenciis in comitatu Derb. ac etiam omnia alia terras, tenementa, redditus, servicia, et reversiones, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, que quidem manerium, terras, tenementa, redditus, servicia, et reversiones, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis ego prefatus Johes de Fynderne, Richardus de Longeford chyvaler, Johes Cokayn nuper Capitalis Baro Scaccarii Domini Regis, Petrus de Pole, et Henricus de Bothe, simul cum Johes Curson de Ketulston et Johes Foliambe jam defunctis, habuimus ex dono et feoffamenti Robti London Epī et Gerardi de Braybroke chevalier, in Revyndon, Meleton, et Tykenhale, prout in quādam cartā feoffamenti nob. per prefatos Epum et Gerardum inde confecta plenius continetur, habend. et tenend. omnia predicta manerium, terras, tenementa, redditus, servicia, et reversiones, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis predicto Petro de Melborne, Robto Tylott, Johi Draycott, heredibus et assignatis suis, libere, quiete, bene et in pace de capitalibus Dominis feodi illius per servicia inde debita et de jure consueta in perpetuum. Et ego vero predictus Johes de Fyndern et heredes mei

**NICHOLAS FYNDERNE**—**MARGARETTA**, dau. & coheiress son and heir.  
13 Edward IV.  
In 1465, held the manor of Stretton in the Fields, in consequence of a long arbitration after a law-suit, in which one of the heirs male of the Stretton family was a party. It was sold by him to Blount, Lord Mountjoy.

**WILLIAM FYNDERNE**—  
of Thornton, Miles

**WILLIAM FYNDERNE**—

**THOMAS FYNDERNE**—  
of Thornton,  
ob. S. P.

**JOHN FYNDERNE**—**ALICIA**, dau. son & heir.  
29 Hen. VI. & 15 Edward IV.  
of Ralph Pole of Radbourne, co. Derby, Sergeant at Law. Indenture of marriage contract between them entailing the manors of Fyndern, &c., dated 9 Hen. VI. The Indenture of marriage is between Ralfe Pole, and Nicholas Fynderne, son & heir of John Fynderne, and father of John Fynderne, the intended husband of Alice Pole.

**ROBERT FYNDERNE**—  
2nd son.

**RICHARD FYNDERNE**  
3rd son.

**THOMAS FYNDERNE**—  
of Fyndern, co. Derby, Arm. consang et, hæres of Willus Fynderne Militis, et Thomæ Fynderne, de Thornton.

**NICHOLAS FYNDERNE**—  
filia .....  
de Haselrick.

omnia predicta manerium, terras, tenementa, redditus, servicia, et reversiones, cum omnibus suis pertinenciis, predictis Petro de Melborne, Robto Tillott, Johi Draycott, heredibus et assignatis suis, contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui, hiis testibus Robto Fraunceys, Nicho de Montgomery, Aluredo de Lathbury, miglitis, Joho Fraunceys de Engleby, Willmo Rolleston de Swerkeston, Ricardo Browne, et aliis. Dat. vicesimo secundo die mensis Maii, Anno Regni Regis Henrici quinti post conquestum primo."

"Sciant &c. quod ego Nichus de Willington confirmavi Hugoni de FINDERNE e therod., suis 5 bovatas terr. in Fynderne quas pater ipsius Hugonis tenuit &c. Hiis testibus Will. de la Ward, Joho fratre Nicholai, Ado de Hedcote, et aliis."

"Sciant &c. quod ego Nicholaus de Wilinton dedi &c. Hugoni de FINDERNE & heredibus suis septem solidatas redditus in Findern, in Wilinton & in Potlao quo predictus Hugo mihi annuatim psolvebat. Tenendus &c. Hiis testibus Dno Galfr de Gresel', dno Willo de Warda, Robto filio suo, Joho de Stapenhull, Galfr. de Neutun, Robto de Burbac, Robto fil Ernald, Vincencio de Stapenhul, & multis aliis."

"Sciant qd ego Johannis de Fynderne filius Johannes de Fynderne dedi &c. Johanni de Mackworth Decano Lincolnæ Thomæ Blount & alios omnia terra tenend redditus et servicia cu p in Repyndon, Pottelock, Willingtō, & Fynderne, in com Darby. Dat A° 8 Hen. V."

"Omnibz &c. qd ego Johannes Fynderne Armigero comitatis Darbie &c. nov itis me dedisse &c. dilecto consanguineo meo Johni Tooke Armigero unti am el quidam reddit. XX. marcs Sterling or pro termino vite de manerio meo de Pottelock hijs testibus Henry de Kniveton, Joho de Irton, Henry Bothe, Johne Crewker, Nicho Shayle, & aliis dat. apud Potlock 12 April A° 5 Hen. V."

THOMAS FYNDERNE—MARGARETTA, dau. of  
21 Henry VII. and  
16 Henry VIII. William Dethick, of  
Newhall.

GEORGE FYNDERNE—ELIZABETH,\* dau. of Sir John Porte, of Etwall.  
of Fynderne, 20  
Hen. VIII.†  
In 1530, held the  
manor of Willing-  
ton under Burton  
Abbey.  
[Held lands at Rep-  
ton, 31 Hen. VIII.  
which he left to his  
daughter Jane.]

"An indenture of Marriage between Thomas  
Fynderne and John Porte of Etwall, Gent.  
weh mencioneth ys George Fynderne son and  
h unto ys sd Thomas shall marry Elizabeth one  
of ys daughters of ys sayd John Porte; dat A<sup>o</sup>  
1507 22 Martii A<sup>o</sup> 22 Hen. VII.

THOMAS FYNDERNE—  
of Fynderne,  
ob. S. P. 1558.  
[Died seized of the  
manors of Stenson  
and Twyford, which  
passed to his sister  
Jane, and so to the  
Harpurs.]

RICHARD HARPUR—JANE FYNDERNE, daughter and sole  
heiress of the Fyndernes, and the  
last of the family. By her union  
with Richard Harpur, she conveyed  
to him the great possessions of the  
family, including the manors of  
Findern, Swarkestone, &c. She  
died, and is buried in Swarkestone  
Church, where her beautiful monu-  
ment is still remaining.

ISABELLA, dau. of Sir George  
Pierpoint, of  
Holme.

SIR JOHN HARPUR—ELIZABETH, dau.  
of Swarkestone,  
Sheriff in 1605,  
died Oct. 8, 1622.  
To this Sir John  
Harpur, Ban-  
croft, wrote one of  
his curious Epi-  
grams, which was  
printed in his  
scarce volume, in  
1638.‡

SIR RICHARD HARPUR—MARY,  
of Littleover, Sheriff  
in 1605. dau. of  
Thomas  
Reresby,  
of Shri-  
bergh,  
York-  
shire.

And so on in regular descent to the  
present Sir John Harpur Crowe,  
Bart., of Calke Abbey.

Three sons and three daughters. Richard  
the eldest son married Elizabeth, dau.  
of John Hacker, of Bridgford, Notts.

\* In a pedigree of the Portes in Heralds' College, the wife of George Fynderne is said to be *Maria*, daughter of Sir John Porte.

† "Sciant et qd ego George Findern legem de Fynderne in co. Darby armiger dede Thome Larkyn miles et Alicia Maw meū de Swarlingcote dat 5 Januarii A<sup>o</sup> 20 Hen. VIII."

‡ "To old Sir Iohn Harpur of Swarston, deceased.

As did cold *Hebrus* with deepe grones  
The Thracian Harper once lament,  
So art thou with incessant mones  
Bewayled by thy dolefull Trent,  
While the astonisht Bridge doth show  
(Like an Arch-mourner) heaviest woe."

One sad episode in the history of the family of the Fyndernes—and it is not the only one—is brought to light by the singular will of Henry, the last Lord Gray, of Codnor, in Derbyshire. By this document it appears that one of the daughters of this truly honourable house, Katherine Fynderne, had fallen from the path which the others had trodden so virtuously and so well, and had become the mistress of this nobleman, and borne him sons who survived him. I have reason, however, to believe that she belonged to the Nottinghamshire branch of the Fyndernes, and was not a daughter, but a cousin, of the Fyndernes of Fynderne. Be this as it may, the Will is a remarkably curious one, and is worth making the following extract from—

The 10th of September, A.D. 1492. I, Henry Lord Gray, my last will and testament. I will my bodye to be buried in the chancel of Our Lady in the Fryers of Aylesford. I give to my wyf Katherine half of my moveables: she to have for her jointure Aylesford and Hoo hundred, in Kent; Thurrock Gray, in Essex; Bytham Park, Stoking, and South Witham, in Lincolnshire; Sapote and 3 pounds in Staunton, in Leicestershire; Langwynte Bassett, in Derbyshire; and that she have the rule of my three sonnes till they be 18 yerres of age. I owe to my cousin, Sir Thomas Barrow, £xx. I give to the White Friars of Nottingham the rent of Barton milles, with the new fish-garte, to find a fryer or prest to kepe a free schole, and the same fryer or prest to pray for my soule after my decease, and for the soule of Margaret that was my wyf, my father's soule and mother's soule, and for the soule of Katherine that was my wyf, which was the Duchesse of Norfolk's daughter. Also I will that Richard Gray, my bastarde sonne, have my mannor of Ratcliffe-upon-Trent, in the county of Nottingham, to hym and the heires of his bodye lawfully begotten. If he dy without heires of his bodye, I will that it goe to the two Henries, my bastardes, to have to them and the heires of their hodies lawfully begotten for ever. Also I will that the same two Henries, my bastardes, have the mannor of Tonton and Barton, in Nottinghamshire, &c. &c. If it happen the one dye without heir of his body, then the other to have all the whole lordshippes for evermore. Also I will that little Harry, my bastarde, which is Katherine Fynderne's sonne, have Cleely Charlton to his wyf; and I will that my cousin, Sir Thomas Barrow, pay £100 to the marriage of Richard Gray and the greater Harry, my bastardes. \* \* \* \* Also I will that my cousyn Zouche delyver his sonne and heire, according to his wrytinge that my wyf hath the bill of, or else to pay 600 markes of money to me or myne executors, to goe to the payment of my debtes. And to my buryal and performance of my will at Aylesford, I will and entail part of my land; and that ech one of my household searvaunts have an annuities or yearly fee, or rent for tearme of their lyves, &c. The resydue of my goodes I bequeath to Katherine, my wyf, Thomas, Archbishop of York, my cousyn, Sir Thomas Barrow, Sir John Babington, knight, John, abbot of Darley, prior Richard, of Lenton, Thomas, prior of Newstead, Thomas Leke, &c., whome I make and ordeyne myne executors, and they to garre mak a tombe over me, like my lord Beaumont's tombe at Sempringham. In witnesse whereof, &c. Probatum fuit hoc Test. 28 Octobris, A.D. 1496."

By this will, it appears that Henry Lord Gray of Codnor (who being much devoted to chemistry, procured a license for the transmutation of metals, and had grants of lands for his great services from Edward IV. and Richard III.) was thrice married—first, to Margaret —; secondly, to Katherine, daughter to the Duchess of Norfolk; and thirdly, to Katherine, said to be daughter to the Earl of Devonshire. It would seem that he had a liking for the name of Katherine, having two wives and a mistress all bearing that name. He died without lawful issue, leaving only his three natural sons named in his will, and his estates passed through his aunt Elizabeth into the family of Zouch.

Of Jane Fynderne, the last of the family, in whose lovely person were brought together all the virtues and all the possessions not only of the original Derbyshire stock, but of the Nottinghamshire branch

also, I need say but little. Beautiful, accomplished, virtuous, and young, she became the wife of a man whose station was in every way worthy of her, Lord Chief Justice Harpur, to whom she brought the ample estates for so many generations held and enjoyed by her ancestors. She became the mother of two knights, Sir John Harpur, of Swarkestone, and Sir Richard Harpur, of Littleover, from the first of whom the present family of Harpur-Crewe is lineally descended; the name of Crewe having been taken in 1808, by Sign Manual, by the then Sir Henry Harpur.

In Swarkestone church is the monument of Chief Justice Harpur, and of his wife, Jane Fynderne, of which I trust, ere long, to give my readers an engraving, along with an account of other monuments existing in that interesting church. The monument bears the recumbent effigies of the Judge and his wife, with their arms impaled, and has the following inscription—

“Here under were buried the Bodyes of Richard Harpur one of the Justices of the Comon Bench at Westmynster, and Jane his Wyffe Sister and heyre of and unto Thomas Fynderne of Fynderne, Esq<sup>r</sup>. Cogita Mori.”

The seat of the De Fyndernes was at some little distance from the church, on rising ground, at the other side of the village green in fact, and was at one time a “stately mansion,” gabled and turreted, and of great extent. In the croft where it stood, the foundations of the walls may still distinctly be traced, as may also remains of terraces and outer wallings of considerable extent, while on the opposite side of the churchyard, are also foundations of other buildings, of “fish-ponds,” and many appliances which attest strongly to the extent and importance of this old seat of this distinguished family. Standing in the midst of these turf-grown remains, which are all that are left to show where the princely hospitality of the Fyndernes had been kept, and where for generation after generation they had “lived and moved and had their being,” it is impossible to avoid a feeling of sadness, or to prevent one’s thoughts taking a melancholy and poetic turn. To give way to these feelings would be out of place in this paper, but it is sad, very sad, to feel that the whole of this once powerful family are swept away from the earth—that even their name is lost, except in tradition and in history—that the place which knew them now knows them no more—that the mansion they inhabited has been razed to the ground, with not a stone left to attest its former grandeur—that the monuments which existed in the church have been destroyed—that even the church itself which contained them, whose Norman doorway they had so often entered, and whose quaint sculptures they had, generation after generation looked upon, has at length fallen by the hands of the despoiler—and that thus every trace of the family, except the monuments which have just been discovered, has been removed from the village whose name they bore.

Even the little flowers—the “*Fynderne Flowers*”—have ceased to bloom, and have been, it is feared, for ever destroyed by the sacrilegious hand of a late tenant of the field, so that even this sweet

and holy memory of the lords of the place has, like the rest, been swept away, and left nothing but tradition to tell its tale.

Of these flowers, and the truly poetic tradition which connects them with the Fyndernes, Sir Bernard Burke thus charmingly writes in his *Vicissitudes of Families*—

In 1850, a pedigree research caused me to pay a visit to the village. I sought for the ancient Hall. Not a stone remained to tell where it had stood! I entered the church—not a single record of a Finderne was there! I accosted a villager, hoping to glean some stray traditions of the Findernes. "Findernes!" said he, "we have no Findernes here, but we have something that once belonged to them: we have *Findernes' flowers*." "Show me them," I replied; and the old man led me into a field which still retained faint traces of terraces and foundations. "There," said he, pointing to a bank of "garden flowers grown wild," "there are the Findernes' flowers, brought by Sir Geoffrey from the Holy Land, and do what we will, they will never die!"

Poetry mingles more with our daily life than we are apt to acknowledge; and even to an antiquary like myself, the old man's prose and the subject of it were the very essence of poetry.

For more than three hundred years the Findernes had been extinct, the mansion they had dwelt in had crumbled into dust, the brass and marble intended to perpetuate the name had passed away, and a little tiny flower had for ages preserved a name and a memory which the elaborate works of man's had failed to rescue from oblivion. The moral of the incident is as beautiful as the poetry. We often talk of "the language of flowers," but of the eloquence of flowers we never had such a striking example as that presented in these flowers of Finderne—

Time, Time, his withering hand hath laid  
On battlement and tower,  
And where rich banners were displayed,  
Now only waves a flower.

This tradition, which has given inspiration to more than one poet, is very general among the villagers, and for years I have heard it spoken of. It is said that the flowers coming from the Holy Land, and planted there by the hands of the Crusader himself, can never die. This belief has, I regret to say, had a sad check in the circumstance to which I have alluded, as related to me by many of the inhabitants of the village. A former tenant of the field where they grew—the flowers I have seen were the narcissus, but other kinds also bloomed there—dug them up wherever seen, and removed them to his garden, where they died away. Their memory, however, will *never* die, and I hope now that these few particulars are enshrined in the "RELICUARY," it may be preserved for many generations, and may be the means of recovering other scraps of information relating to the history of the family, and of the place from which they took their name.

*Derby, February, 1863.*

## NOTES ON THE PARISH OF GAWSWORTH, CHESHIRE.

BY WILLIAM BERESFORD, ESQ.

THERE are probably few counties possessing so many agreeable and time-honoured associations as Cheshire. 'Tis true, we there meet with few of the more striking relics of antiquity—the

“Frowning Castle and its turrets high”—

which reanimate the past, and carry us back to the age of feud and chivalry, but nevertheless, almost every nook has its own peculiar history, and teems with interest for those who have the disposition to make it the subject of inquiry. Such, especially, is the case with Gawsworth, an ancient and celebrated village, standing near the road running from Macclesfield to Congleton, and about midway between the two. Adorned by venerable trees, and several fine sheets of water, it presents one of the best specimens of rural beauty to be met with in Cheshire, whilst its various traces of a past age give it (to the antiquary) a deep and lasting interest.

The Manor of Gawsworth, or Gawesworth, was given by Randle de Meschines, Earl of Chester, to Hugh, son of Bigod, who took the name of Gawsworth, together with the right of holding his own courts without pleading at Macclesfield; for which he rendered annually to the Earl a caparisoned horse. It was subsequently given to Herbert de Orreby, with acquittance of all service, save furnishing one man, in time of war, to assist in the defence of Aldford Castle. The Orrebys retained possession until the time of Edward I., when, Thomas de Orreby dying, the manor passed by the marriage of Isabella, his heiress, to Thomas Fytton, a descendant (according to Sir Peter Leycester), of the Fyttons of Bollington, co. Chester. This line continued long unbroken, and included several distinguished men; one of whom, Sir Edward Fytton, born at Gawsworth in 1520, was sent to Ireland by Queen Elizabeth, and died there in 1579. In St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, where his body lies, is an inscription beginning:—“Sir Edward Fitton, of Gawsworth, in the Countee Chestre, in England, Knight, was sent into Ireland by Queen Elizabeth, to serve as the first president of her highness' council, w<sup>th</sup> in the province of Connaught & Thomond; who, landing in Ireland on the Ascension day, 1569, a<sup>o</sup>. R. R. Eliz. XI<sup>o</sup> lyved there in the rowe aforesaid, till Mighellmas, 1572, a<sup>o</sup>. Eliz. XIII<sup>o</sup>; & then, that Counsell being dissolved, & he repayring into England, was sent over again in March next following, as threasurer at warres, vice threasurer, & generall receyvor w<sup>th</sup> in the realme of Ireland,” &c., &c. Above the Inscription are kneeling figures of Sir Edward, his lady, and their fifteen children.

Sir Edward, the first *Baronet*, died May 10th, 1619. Another Sir Edward, who died in 1643, distinguished himself during the Civil Wars, for his zeal in the King's service; and, as colonel of an infantry regiment, raised by himself, he fought in the battles of Edgehill and Banbury, among others; and after the taking of Bristol by Prince



Rupert, was left in garrison there, and died without issue. He left the manor to his nephew, Charles Gerard, Earl of Macclesfield; but in 1643, immediately after his decease, his four sisters (married respectively to Sir Charles Gerard, Knt.; Sir John Brereton, Knt.; Thomas Minshall, Esq.; and Henry Mainwaring, Esq.) took possession of the estates, but they were subsequently ejected by William Fitton, Sir Edmund's grandson, who claimed under a deed of his grandfather in favour of the next male heir. At the Restoration, however, the will of the late Baronet, in favour of Charles Gerard, was fully established. Long and rancorous were the legal proceedings which ensued between the two parties; and in less than half a century afterwards, the husbands of the coheirresses, James, Duke of Hamilton, and Lord Mohun, were slain by each other in a murderous duel, which arose about the partition of the Fitton estates; and the manor of Gawsworth itself passed to unlineal hands, by a series of transactions almost unparalleled. By the Will of Lord Mohun it became the property of his second wife, Elizabeth Lawrence, from whom it passed to her daughter, Ann Griffith; and was purchased, together with Bosley, in 1727, by her husband, the Right Hon. Wm. Stanhope, and is now vested in his descendant, the Earl of Harrington, who holds a Court-leet and Baron for this manor and Bosley, and owns the whole parish except three farms, the property of Mrs. Davenport, of Capes-thorne.

At Gawsworth, also, the eminent divine, Henry Newcome, spent some portion of his early life, having previously lived a while at Congleton, where he assisted his brother, then master of the Grammar School. "At that time," says he, "that eloquent and famous preacher, Dr. Dodd, was parson at Astbury, the mother church of Congleton, where I several times (though then but a child), heard him preach." Before going to Gawsworth, Mr. Newcome had been settled with his family at the little village of Goosetry, near Hulme's Chapel, and "Whilst living here," he says, "my cousin, Roger Mainwaring, would needs go to Gawsworth (the park being then in the coheir's possession) to kill a deer, and one he killed with the keeper's knowledge; but they had a mind to let the greyhound loose, and to kill another that the keeper should not know of, partly to hinder him of his fees, and partly that it might not be known that he had killed more than one. I was ignorant of their design; but had the hap to be one of the two that was carrying the other little deer off the ground, when the keeper came and only took it and dressed it, as he had done the other, and sent it after them to the alehouse where the horses were. But I remember the man said this word, that '*priests should not steal.*' I have oft after thought of it, that when I was parson at Gawsworth, and that tho' Edward Morton, the keeper, was sometimes at variance with me, he never so much as remembered that passage to object against me; which, though I could have answered for myself in it, yet it might have served the turn to have been retorted upon me when the LORD stirred me up to press strictness upon them. But the LORD concealed this indiscretion of mine, that it was never brought forth in the least to lessen my authority amongst them."

Subsequently, the good divine, in his autobiography, from which I have been quoting, writes of the news of Charles the First's execution coming, "and a general sadness it put upon us all. It dejected me much. I remember the horridness of the fact; and it much indisposed me for the Service next Sabbath after the news came." Mr. Newcome afterwards lived at Kermincham; and eventually, I believe, removed to Manchester.

A century later, there lived at Gawsworth a man equally celebrated, though of a widely different character. Samuel Johnson (now vulgarly termed Maggoty Johnson), was well known in his day as a dancing-master, to which he added the professions of poet, player, jester, and musician. He was hired by the northern nobility to attend their parties, at which he had license to utter or enact any thing likely to provoke the guests to laughter. Johnson was familiarly known as "Lord Flame," the title of a character represented by him in his own burlesque, named "Hurliothrumbo", or the Supernatural,\* which had a lengthened run at the Haymarket, in 1729. "He was among the last of the paid English Jesters."

His body lies interred in a small plantation of firs, about half-a-mile north from the church; and on the tomb is the following inscription—

" Under this stone  
Rest the remains of Mr. Samuel Johnson,  
Afterwards ennobled under the grander title of  
LORD FLAME,  
Who, after having been in his life distinct from other men,  
By the eccentricities of his genius,  
Chose to retain the same character after his death,  
And was, at his own desire, buried here, May 5th,  
A.D., MDCCLXXIII., AGED 82.

Stay thou, whom chance directs, or ease persuades  
To seek the quiet of these sylvan shades:  
Here, undisturbed, and hid from vulgar eyes,  
A wit, musician, poet, player, lies;  
A dancing-master, too, in grace he shone,  
And all the parts of op'ra were his own;  
In comedy well skilled, he drew Lord Flame,  
Acted the part, and gained himself the name;  
Averse to strife, how oft he'd gravely say,  
These peaceful groves should shade his breathless clay,  
That when he rose again, laid here alone,  
No friend and he should quarrel for a bone,  
Thinking that were some lame old gossip nigh,  
She possibly might take his leg or thigh."

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\* On the title-page of this extravaganza, the following quaint address to the reader appears—

" Ye sons of Fire, read my 'Hurliothrumbo',  
Turn it betwixt your finger and your thumb,  
And being quite outdone, be quite struck dumb."

Alongside this stone, another of equal dimensions has recently been placed, which speaks of Johnson as—

“A thoughtless jester, even in his death,  
Uttering his jibes beyond his latest breath;”

and after improving on his character in a religious point of view, concludes with the lines—

“Look on that stone and this, and ponder well,  
Then choose 'twixt life and death, 'twixt Heaven and Hell.”

Having glanced briefly at the history, let us next notice the village of Gawsworth. “The Church, the Parsonage, and the ruins of an Old Hall, and another Hall of later erection,” says that eminent historian, Ormerod, “occupy a gentle rise to the east of the highway, where these buildings are ranged at the side of a broad grass-grown road, which assumes much of the appearance of deserted pleasure-ground, from large old-fashioned fishponds which are placed at its side. and the venerable and luxuriant timber that overshadows it.” The Church and Rectory will amply repay inspection; the former is a venerable and picturesque structure, dedicated to St. James, of the Gothic style, and consisting of Nave, Chancel, and Tower; which last contains six bells, and is ornamented with curiously sculptured pinnacles, and some fine mouldings. The roofing of the church and tower is finished with battlements. Inside are many monuments to the Fytton family, some of them sumptuously furnished with effigies; that “erected by the Lady Ann Fytton, to the memory of her dear husband, Sir Edward Fytton, Baronet, who departed this life May 10, Anno Dom. 1619, et ætatis 47,” has some wretched verses, one of which speaks of the deceased baronet and his family as—

“Fitt-ons to wear a heavenly diadem.”

The monument to the Sir Edward who died in 1643, has the effigies of himself and lady, he in armour, and both their heads resting on pillows. The armorial bearings on these splendid tombs are far too numerous for any description here. A neat marble tablet was erected to the memory of the Thornycroft family in 1831.

A few years ago the Church underwent considerable repairs; and on the plaster being removed from the walls several large old fresco paintings were discovered. On the Northern wall were those of “St. George and the Dragon,” and “St. Christopher bearing the Saviour across a river;” \* and on the Southern wall was “The Last Judgment.” Mr. Lynch, the discoverer, fortunately sketched the three, or the designs of them would have been lost, as the originals were ruthlessly swept off the walls. They were probably of a date anterior to the Reformation.

The Church, anciently a Chapel of Prestbury, has been a distinct rectory for more than three centuries. The living was valued in

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\* Similar in design to this fresco, in the collection of Earl Spencer, is a wood engraving, bearing date 1423, and being the oldest of which we have any record.

the King's books at £7 4s. 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d., and is in the patronage of Lord Harrington.

The Rectory is an antique structure of wood and plaster, opposite the Church, from which it is separated on the Northern side by the highway, and the lowest of three large fishponds. The *old Hall*, a venerable "black and white" building, is pleasantly situated a short distance East of the Church; and from what yet remains of it may be traced its original quadrangular form. Over the door are the arms of the Fyttons, with sixteen quarterings, and the motto "Fit onus leve" in a garter, alluding to the name of the family. Beneath is this inscription:—

"Hæc sculptura facta fuit apud  
Villam Calviæ in Hibernia per  
Richardum Rany, Edwardo Fyton,\*  
Militæ primo d'uo presidente totius  
Provinciæ Conatiæ et Thomoniæ  
Anno D'ni 1570."

Between the Old Hall and the Church, lies one of the most interesting relics of chivalrous pastime with which I am acquainted. Mr. Mayer, the Honorary Curator of the Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society, from a survey of the village and its environs, made in the course of one of his pedestrian excursions, has come to the conclusion (and all who know the spot agree with him), that there are here the remains of an ancient *tilting ground*, established by the warlike family of Fyton, for the amusement of themselves and their Cheshire neighbours, who in days gone by, were so famous for their skill in all athletic exercises. From the description of the place given by him, in the "Transactions of the Society," I am inclined to identify it with that part of the village which Ormerod describes as having the appearance of "deserted pleasure ground." The course of reasoning by which he seeks to establish his theory is far too intricate to be fully followed out here; nevertheless, I may observe that "the ground"—as marked out by him in the lithographed plans which accompanied his papers—contains a space of about two hundred yards in length, by sixty-five in breadth, and is surrounded on three of its sides by a broad mound. At the end of this space is another and smaller mound, upon which it is presumed the canopy of the "Queen of Beauty" was erected, whilst she watched the tilts and games that were going on in the open space below, and from whence the successful competitors received the prize to which their skill and bravery entitled them. The large artificial lake adjacent was the scene, it is surmised, of the jousts, or water sports, which were so popular when tilt and tournament were in the heyday of their glory. At these sports, for which, prior to 1650, Cheshire was so famous, some of the most eminent men of the day assisted; and though carried on at great expense to the community, they not only afforded to the knight an opportunity of displaying his military prowess, but were also beneficial to society as promoting the rites of hospitality and friendship, and awaking in youth a laudable desire to excel.

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\* The Lord President.

The *New Hall* at Gawsworth, a plain brick structure, built by Lord Mohun, has occasionally been used as a residence by the Right Hon. the Earl of Harrington. Adjacent to the Church is a School, also erected by Lord Mohun. On the confines of the parish is a moor, containing 600 acres of land, partially cultivated. This place tradition associates with the Danes, saying that their army encamped there during its march to Chester; and on the strength of this, the term "Danes Moss" has been applied to the spot, but with what propriety we cannot at a time so remote from Danish *incursions* positively speak. Apart from its traditionary fame, Danes Moss possesses neither beauty nor interest, being at the best but a broad, flat, and sterile expanse of land, forming a strange contrast with the picturesque and fertile country around.

An afternoon at Gawsworth may be pleasantly and profitably spent. The lover of rural beauty cannot fail to be charmed and gratified by its thoroughly rustic and quiet old English appearance; and the antiquary, surrounded on all sides by quaint mementos of a past age, is not only delighted by a scene so congenial to his tastes, but also, by allowing "imagination to wing her airy flight," he is carried back into the far off periods of antiquity, and sees with "the mind's eye" each deserted spot, each shady grove, repeopled by a race long since "departed hence to be no more seen."

*Leekfrith.*

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## NOTICE OF A BARROW NEAR GRINDLOW, DERBYSHIRE.

BY BENJAMIN BAGSHAW, JUN.

THE barrow which has recently been opened by myself, and of which some particulars, it is hoped, will be interesting to the readers of the "RELICUARY," is situated on a grassy eminence called "Long Lowe," near the Hamlet of Grindlow, and about two miles North-west from Eyam, in the High Peak of Derbyshire. The diameter of the barrow is thirty-three feet, and its depth from the surface to the rock which forms its base, about eighteen inches.

The explorations were commenced on the 28th of November, 1862, by beginning at a distance of five or six feet from the Western edge of the tumulus, and cutting a trench in an eastwardly direction. The barrow had been very carefully formed by concentric circles of lime-stones set on edge. Nothing of any consequence was found until within a few feet of the centre, when the skeleton of a man, who had arrived at mature age, was brought to view. The skeleton was perfect, and the skull in a remarkably good state of preservation. It had been preserved intact by two flat stones being set in a slanting position and meeting over the head. The skeleton lay with the head

to the North, and the legs at a right angle with the body to the West. The cranium is now in the possession of Dr. Rolleston, Professor of Comparative Anatomy at the University of Oxford.

Still pursuing our course Eastwardly, we found at a very short distance from the skeleton, a cell, formed by two larger oblong stones set on edge, at a distance of four or six inches from each other; it contained a few bones, but was chiefly filled with soil. This part of the barrow was the principal seat of the interment, no less than eight skeletons being discovered in the space of twelve square yards, although none were so perfect as the one first discovered. Some of the bones were but slightly covered, being within three inches of the surface. There appeared to be no attempt at arrangement in their burial.

On the breast of one of the sleepers on this "Hill of Graves," rested the elegant and highly ornamented drinking-cup shown on the accompanying engraving. The cup nearly resembles the one found on Alsop Moor in 1845, and figured in the last number of the "*RELIQUARY*."\* The height of the cup is four and a half inches, and the width of the mouth four inches, so that it is an unusually small specimen.

At a distance of 18 or 20 inches to the NE. from the drinking-cup, we removed a very large stone which lay horizontally, and on which some of the skeletons had rested. Underneath were the remains of an urn, crushed into a great many fragments, and also a quantity of flint arrow and lance heads, with chippings of the same material. Some of the instruments had undergone the action of fire. Near these articles were found the jaw of a dog and a quartz pebble, which had probably been used for a sling-stone. The usual accompaniment of rats' bones were found plentifully distributed throughout the tumulus. In the same barrow were remains of later interments, consisting of small fragments of two funereal urns of the Romano-British period, of the usual shape.

It is worthy of remark, that the knowl has been planted with trees, and therefore some of the articles may not, when found, have been in their original situation.

*Foolow.*



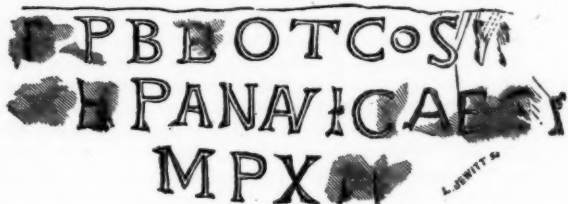
\* Page 178 ante.



**NOTICE OF A ROMAN MILESTONE RECENTLY FOUND  
AT BUXTON, AND OF THE ROMAN ROADS IN THAT  
NEIGHBOURHOOD.**

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.R.S.A.

IN the summer of 1862, an inscribed stone was accidentally discovered in a lane at Buxton, in the High Peak of Derbyshire. Of this stone, which possesses considerable interest, I give an accurate representation on the annexed engraving, and accompany it with a few remarks on the Roman roads, etc., in the neighbourhood of that town. The relic under notice is a part of a Roman milestone, of which but comparatively few examples have been found in this country; but unfortunately it is too fragmentary to enable the inscription which it bears to be correctly read. The portion of the stone which has been brought to light, appears to be the lower half of the original milestone, the upper part of which would have borne the titles and name of the emperor: The letters which now remain are as follows —



It will be seen, by those conversant with such inscriptions, that the portion here given presents great difficulties in reading, and it would be useless to attempt to give a correct rendering of its meaning.



With the last line, however, there cannot well be any mistake, as it gives the number of miles of some station distant, it would appear some eleven or twelve miles—M(ILLE) P(ASUUM) XI—from Buxton. What the name of the station was, whose distance is indicated, is not so easy to determine, and must be left for future solution. The distance corresponds with that between the station at Buxton and the Roman Camp at Brough, near Castleton; it also nearly corresponds with the distance to Melandra Castle, a Roman station near Glossop; is precisely the distance between Buxton and Leek; while those of Congleton, Macclesfield, and Stockport, also nearly correspond.

Buxton was undoubtedly a place of importance in the Roman period, and was, indeed, a centre from which many roads diverged. Its warm springs were famous among the Romans, as they have been ever since, and as they still are, and the remains of the baths of that period which have from time to time been brought to light, attest to their extent and their magnificence. Indeed, one bath which was discovered in 1781, at the time when the building of the Crescent was commenced, was found to measure thirty feet from east to west, and fifteen from north to south. The spring rose at its west end, and there was an outlet for the water at the opposite end, which had a "flood-gate" attached. The bath was stuccoed with the usual concrete of lime and pounded tiles, and at one end was a deep cavity. Near this bath the remains of a Roman wall, also stuccoed in like manner, stood until 1709, when they were unfortunately taken down, to beautify the place, by a grateful Cheshire gentleman who had received benefit from the springs. One is almost tempted to wish that, as his gratitude showed itself in such a questionable shape, he had never received benefit from these beautiful and ancient baths. At the time of making these alterations, some leaden cisterns of large size, and other Roman remains, are recorded as having been discovered.

A few years before this time (1698), large sheets of lead "spread upon great beams of timber, about four yards square, with broken ledges round about, which had been a leaden cistern," were found "under the grass and corn-mould," fifty yards east of the other baths. Many other remains of the Roman period have also been found at Buxton, and it has been said, that the site of the station was on the hill above the Hall, known as the "Stene," or "Stane Cliffs," and on that spot Roman remains have been discovered. The inscribed stone now under notice, was found on the opposite side of the town, at Higher Buxton, on the line of the Roman road leading from Manchester by way of Stockport, Buxton, &c., to Little Chester, and at about a quarter of a mile from the earthworks at Staddon Moor.

The Roman roads passing through, or diverging from, the Station at Buxton—the *Aquæ* of the Romans—were several in number, as the following notes, which I have prepared after much careful investigation, will show.

One of the principal roads was that which connected Mancunium (Manchester) with Derventione (Little Chester, by Derby). This road after leaving Stockport, runs, according to Watson, to the head of the river Goyte, where it is joined by a road from Deva (Chester), and so

passes on to Buxton. Leaving Buxton on the opposite side, the Roman way passes along the track of the present Ashborne road to Brierlow, where the present roadway diverges to the left. It crosses it at the head of Horseshoe Dale, where the modern road turns to the right, and falls into it again near the Duke of York. At Hen Moor, the present way again diverges to the right, the Roman Road, which is distinctly traceable, continuing by Benty Grange, and so on within a quarter of a mile of Arbor Low, and over Smerril Moor to Pike Hall. From thence, leaving Aldwark to the left, it crosses Brassington Moor, passes by Hopton, and so continues its course near Duffield to Darley Slade, and across the river Derwent to Little Chester.

Another main line passing through Buxton, was the road from Middlewich and Congleton to York and Aldborough. This road, after entering Buxton from Congleton, passed out on its north-east side, and crossing Fairfield Moor, passes on near the village of Peak Forest, across Tideswell Moor, and so on to the Station at Brough, near Hope and Castleton. From thence the road continues on, as I have said, to York and Aldborough. This way is called the Batham or Bathom Gate, and is distinctly traceable in many places. To Brough is a road from the post at Melandra Castle; and a road from Melandra Castle, in the direction of Buxton, is also traceable here and there, as it passes on the line by way of Hayfield and Chapel-en-le-Frith.

Another road apparently passed by way of Burbage, etc., to Macclesfield, and so on to Deva (Chester), and would thus connect that important city with York, with Little Chester, with Lincoln, and with many other important stations.

Another road, I have reason to believe, passed out on the southwestern side of Buxton, by Laidman Low, Ax Edge, Flash, Brancote and Upper Tittesworth to Leek, on its way to Mediolanum (Chesterton near Newcastle-under-Lime). Thus, no less, I believe, than seven roads diverge from this once important and central station.

The milestone recently found may, doubtless, refer to some station on one of these roads, but which, it is impossible to say. I have referred the inscription to my friend Charles Roach Smith, F.S.A., one of the highest and best living authorities in such matters, and I append his letter to these notes, simply premising that Pennocrucium is too far distant to be connected with Buxton, and that in a country which is all stone, it seems scarcely probable, except on the principle of "carrying coals to Newcastle," that it would have been brought for building purposes. The dimensions of the stone are as follows—height on the front, or inscribed side, two feet; height at back, one foot eight and a half inches; circumference at base, three feet three inches; circumference at the top, three feet. It is very rough, and the lettering in many places is defaced. The stone is the flinty gritstone of the neighbourhood, being similar to the rock at the summit of Corbar.

It is worthy of remark that, besides the Roman Altar preserved at Haddon Hall, this is the only inscribed stone which is recorded as having been found in Derbyshire.

*Derby.*

# NOTE ON THE ROMAN MILESTONE RECENTLY DISCOVERED AT BUXTON.

BY CHARLES ROACH SMITH, ESQ.

THE interpretation of mutilated inscriptions is always to be regarded with some mistrust; and still greater suspicions must attach to explanations given from photographs, which do not always supply what the naked eye alone can give.

From your sketch, which I chiefly rely on, the first line of the Buxton fragment seems to be, or to have been —

: TR · POT · COS · II :

the well known contractions for the *TRibunica POTestate*, and *CONsul bis* or *tertium* (as it may have been) of some imperial personage whose name and titles in full were once set forth upon the entire column. This line does not indicate decisively to which Emperor we should refer the inscription; neither do the remaining portions assist us. The word *Cæsar* seems to have stood at the end of the middle line; and if so we must look for two names. That of the Emperor there is no hope of recovering (unless you find the other portion of the stone); and that of the *Cæsar* would, of course, be in the remaining, middle line. But the word *Annius*, which there seems prominent, could only, so far as my memory serves me, apply to Marius Aurelius, when, as *Annius Verus*, he was adopted by Antoninus Pius. *Annius Florianus* (whose name appears upon a milestone found at Caister), was never styled *Cæsar*; and the style of the lettering, moreover, would indicate an earlier date. But as it is barely probable that it was intended for *Annius Verus*, I throw out another suggestion. The letter immediately preceding is P, we then get PANNIC or PANNIO: now you will, on reference to the stone itself, see if it be likely that we here get letters representing the name of the station *Pennocrucium* of the second *iter* of Antoninus. If so the preceding letter or letters would be A or AB, most probably the former. These milestones frequently give the name of the place, the distance from which is indicated by the numerals; and *Pennocrucium* could not have been very remote from the place where the fragment was found; and, moreover, I presume you are not sure it may not have been brought there for building purposes. If, upon further examination, you think the concluding letters of the middle line may not be CAES. or CAESAR, the numerals XI or XII would well accord with the distance of one of the nearest stations to *Pennocrucium*, as given in the second *iter* of Antoninus; but I give this suggestion with even greater doubt.

*Temple Place, Strood.*

# EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS AND CHURCH- WARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF THE PARISH OF LEEK.

BY JOHN SLEIGH, ESQ.

UNFORTUNATELY the earliest Register is missing, having fallen, it is believed, during the reign of that prime author of all parish mischief—a careless or unprincipled churchwarden—beneath the unrelenting shears of the village tailor. From those however which yet remain in their integrity, I have made such extracts as may amuse the curious, or be of service to the genealogist and the searcher into the records of a bygone age and the simple habits and customs of the rude forefathers of the place. The Registers now existing, commence in the year 1634—the following being some of the most notable entries—

“REGISTER OF ALL Y<sup>e</sup> CHRISTENINGS, BURIALS, AND WEDDINGS, THAT HAVE BEEN IN Y<sup>e</sup> PARISH CHURCH OF LEEKE SINCE Y<sup>e</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> DAY OF APRIL, A.D. 1634, REGNI CAROLI REGIS DECIMO.”

- S. Osbaston Hayfield de Leeke, 20, Oct. 1634.
- M. William Bowyer de Knipsley, Esq. & Eliz<sup>th</sup> Jolly, 11 Apl. 1636.
- S. Richard Malking, *texator*, mersus apud Wall-bridge, Dec. 17, 1636.
- S. Wm. Bringhurst, clericus, late Curate of Bosley, 25 Feb., 1640.
- M. Simon Anson & Anna Legh, 11 Jan., 1641-2.
- M. Samuel Brett & Margaret Corbet, 4 March, 1642.
- M. Thomas Tatton & Anne Adderley, 21 May, 1642.
- M. Marmaduke Gilbert & Anne Tunstall, 27 May, 1642.
- S. James Barker, de Barslow, 19 May, 1644.
- S. Robert Cragg, *Scotus* 17 Sept. 1648.
- M. Wm. Lanslete & Mary Edge were maryed 13 Feb. 1653, by Ralph Porlston, in y<sup>e</sup> presence of Ran. Edge & Eliz<sup>th</sup> his wife, parents, & Wm. Bagnald. Witness +.
- B. Thos. son John Ashenhurst, *equestoris*, 23 Feb. 1654.
- S. M<sup>rs</sup> Katherine Venables de Abby, 10 May, 1654.  
(*Anna Blincomb went towards London, 2 July, 1654*).
- M. W<sup>m</sup>. son W<sup>m</sup>. Bagnald of Bery-hill & Sarah da. of W<sup>m</sup>. Stonyer, of Barley-foard, 28 Dec. 1654.
- M. Thomas Lee of Darnell, in the co. of Chester, esq. & Frances Venables were maryed Jan<sup>r</sup> 11, 1654, by M<sup>r</sup>. Antony Rudyerd, J.P. ; M<sup>r</sup>. Tho<sup>s</sup>. Parker & M<sup>r</sup>. Henry Newcome being present att the contract or solemnity.
- M. W<sup>m</sup>. Phillips, of Butterson, *horse-rider*, & Alice Bradbury, March 12, 1655-6.
- S. Ralph Clowes, a servant to Colonell Downes, dwelling at the Walgrandge, March 25, 1655-6.
- B. Richard (*afterwards Lord Chief Justice of Ireland*), son of Maister Richd. Leving & Anne his wife, 4 May, 1656.

- M. Ralph Lees of Consal & a daughter of Hugh & Marg<sup>t</sup> Fynny, were published three times at our Market Cross, & married April 22, 1657.
- S. Widdow Hill, almswoman, Nov. 23, 1657.
- S. Humphry Toft, æt. 91, Ap<sup>l</sup> 6, 1658.
- S. W<sup>m</sup> Platt Place, of Teme-street, London, salter, May 25. 1658.
- M. John Blackleech, of Bly-hall, Armischurre, Lancashire, gen. : & Eliz<sup>th</sup> Jodrell, of Moorehouse, 10 Aug. 1658.
- M. John Coyney of Weston-Coyney & Ellen Dawes of Carswall, 16 Aug. 1658.
- B. Gideon, son of Frances & Eliz<sup>th</sup> Hollenshead, gen. 20 Oct. 1658.
- S. H<sup>r</sup> Wilshawe, of Leekefrith & Jane, his wife, were both buried at one time & in one grave, March 5, 1659.
- B. George son Richard Boothby de Stanley, 4 Nov. 1662.
- S. Widdow Wedgewood, gen: de Combridge, 24 Jan<sup>r</sup> 1663.
- S. Domina Egerton de Walgrange, 25 Sept. 1663.
- S. Mary, wife Sir John Bowyer of Keighpoursly, 6 June, 1665, *apud Biddulf*.
- B. Thomas (*afterwards Lord-Chancellor*), son T. Parker, gen. & Ann of Leek, 8 Aug<sup>t</sup> 1667.
- M. Eustasius Stevenson & Mary Shallcross, 27 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1669.
- S. *Scotus*, 24 Nov. 1670.
- M. John Jericho de Salop, & Joan Washington, de Fowchurch, 7 Dec. 1670.
- S. Old Christopher of Leeke, 19 July, 1671.
- S. Domina Sara Former, at *Stafford*, 21 Nov. 1674.
- S. Joannes Sleigh, gen. *apud Leeke* 34 Dec. 1674.
- M. Simon Debanke de Walgrange & Mary Ousnam, 4 June, 1679.
- M. Rob<sup>t</sup> Hill & Ellin Spooner, de Spooner's-lane, 27 June, 1684.
- M. Tho<sup>s</sup> Mountfort de Cornhill-cross, & Marg<sup>t</sup> Beech, 11 Feb. 1685.
- B. Theophila Sholotta, da. of Wm. & Clara Trafford de Swythamley, 8 Sept. 1685.
- M. Tho<sup>s</sup> Whildblood & Mary Astbury, *virtute licentia*, Dec. 30, 1689.
- B. Edmund, son of Ed. & Mary Shuttleworth, 19 Aug. 1690.
- B. John, son of John Coape, *silk-weaver*, 31 March, 1692.
- M. Tho<sup>s</sup> Pyott & Margery Condliff *foedore conjugali copulati erant*, Feb. 6, 1695.
- S. Eliz<sup>th</sup>. Goodwyn de Quarrell-hall, June 20, 1697.
- S. Richard Overton de Overton's-bank, Aug. 17, 1697.
- M. Mem. y<sup>e</sup> Edwd. Sanders, a trooper quartered at y<sup>e</sup> Red Lyon, was maryed to Sarah Scillitoe att Cheadleton, by Mr. Brereton, on Monday, Nov. 28, 1698.
- B. John son John Messenger, *centuarii*, 15 March, 1698.
- B. Wm. son of John Condliff, *pensorii*, Aug. 22, 1698.
- S. Stanford Vernon de Leek, 15 May, 1703.
- S. Clifford Brereton, 21 May, 1703.
- S. William Twemlowe, 3 May, 1705.
- S. Thomas Bradeley de Leeke, *sharman*, 26 Jan. 1706.
- S. Hugo Lucie de com. North<sup>a</sup> gen: 2 March 1707.
- S. Tho<sup>s</sup> Fenton, vicar of Bullock's-hill, Beds, 11 Oct. 1709.

- S. John Danser de Sursham in North<sup>n</sup> gen: at Meerbrooke, 12 Jan. 1712.
- S. Samuel Johnson de Beggar's-way, 23 Sept. 1712.
- S. John Oakes, de Grindon, *didasculus* (schoolmaster) 24 April, 1722.
- S. Keren Happuck da. of John & Martha Ball de Mill-street, 27 Sep. 1724.
- S. Tho<sup>s</sup> Bednall de Miln-street, *dyer*, 29 Nov. 1725.
- S. Maria Ashenhurst de Morridge, *que convulsiva*, in focum decidens, miserè perit; 4 Dec. 1725.
- S. Jone Spencer, de Wolfhay, 2 Aug. 1726, æt. 103.
- S. Sarah Shoobotham de Meerbrook, 10 Ap<sup>l</sup> 1728, æt. 96.
- S. Mary da. of Tho<sup>s</sup> Bourn de Leek, *ludi-magistris* (schoolmaster), 1 Nov. 1730.
- S. Sarah Bohea, 13 Feb. 1731, æt. 86.
- S. Eliz<sup>th</sup> Brough de Broncote, 23 April 1731, æt. 94.
- S. Eliz<sup>th</sup> Parker de Heaton, 7 Dec. 1732, æt. 99.
- S. Mrs. Ellen Gent, widow, 7 Feb. 1737. æt. 104, & had her senses perfect to the last.
- S. Eliz<sup>th</sup> wife of Mr. John Sutton, of Endon, was buried at Endon, 19 Nov. 1738. She was an obsequious wife, a tender mother, a rare economist; her temper was even, her passions calm, her understanding clear: her conversation was pleasant, instructive & pious, without any savour of pride, raiery or affectation. The whole course of her behaviour, the constant series of her actions, were y<sup>e</sup> result of rational & religious principles. She died with y<sup>e</sup> same character she lived, & tho' well known to me several years, I never heard or knew she had an enemy, and am sure she never deserved one. All this & more I know to be true. John Daintry, vicar of Leek.
- S. Tho<sup>s</sup> Haskey, 19 May, 1742, æt. 91.
- S. James Greaves, a sojourner, 13 Sept. 1743.
- S. Mary wife of Rev. John Daintry, LL.D. vicar of Leek, dyed on Sunday y<sup>e</sup> 15 Dec. & was b<sup>d</sup> on Tuesday, 1744-5. She was one of the best of women; a good wife, a good mother & a good neighbour. Her greatest pleasure was to do good, to promote the happiness of her family & the fear of God.
- S. Susanna Scott, from the Foundling. No. 1138, 1 Nov. 1753.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ACCOUNTS OF THE ECONOMI, FROM A.D. 1659,  
to 1691.

1659 Sept. 18.—Collected towards the reparation of Southwold, otherwise Soulbay, in y<sup>e</sup> pariah church of Leeke, by John Ferns and James Knight. The brieife required record of it, where it came ... .. £0 12 4

1662	July 6. Collected att Leeke for one Davy, a Hereford man, for repaire of his howse burnt	£0	6	0
1662	Collected for Jo. Woolrich, of Cresswell, in repaire of his house burnt	0	4	8
	Pointing y <sup>e</sup> churche & setting upp y <sup>e</sup> pinnacle & battling threw of	0	8	0
	Getting & leading rushes for y <sup>e</sup> churche against y <sup>e</sup> Bishopp came	0	6	0
	Washing y <sup>e</sup> surplisse against y <sup>e</sup> bishop came	0	1	2
	Paid to John Needham when y <sup>e</sup> Bishopp was here	11	16	0
	Paid to Captain Higginson for releife, who had y <sup>e</sup> broad seale for itt	0	2	0
	Paid to Captain Hickson for a breife	0	0	6
	Spent by y <sup>e</sup> churchwardens staying with y <sup>e</sup> workmen 5 dayes to deliver them soder, that the work might be well done	0	6	0
	Going with a quaker before y <sup>e</sup> Justices	0	4	0
1663	June 1.—Paid to a man with letters patent, wee having no Minister y <sup>t</sup> Lord's-day	0	0	9
	Paid to Thomas Birch for a badger caught at Mixon	0	1	0
1664	Paid for an howre-glasse	0	0	8
	Mr. Finney, high constable, for maimed souldiers	1	19	0
	May 29.—Y <sup>e</sup> ringers on y <sup>e</sup> King's holyday	0	2	0
	Spent att y <sup>e</sup> mounthly meeting	0	0	4
	Paid by order of our neigh <sup>d</sup> att Bannerstones, to Mr. Roades, vicar	3	12	6
1664	Writing the two tune bookes	0	0	8
	To painter y <sup>t</sup> came to view y <sup>e</sup> churche	0	5	0
	King's proclamation for respecting y <sup>e</sup> Sabbath-day	0	1	11
	Given a poore traveller	0	0	4
1666	For ringing on y <sup>e</sup> coronation day	0	2	6
	My part unto y <sup>e</sup> joyner for joyner's work for y <sup>e</sup> King's Armes	0	4	8
	My part for carriage of a dyall given by Mr. Edward Jolly	0	1	1
1667	For making y <sup>e</sup> chymes & repairing y <sup>e</sup> clocke	11	11	6
	For mending y <sup>e</sup> belles with new baldruckes & plates, &c.	0	18	8
	Scowring y <sup>e</sup> churche pewter & dressing y <sup>e</sup> plate	0	1	0
	Charges for y <sup>e</sup> new lofte	3	4	8
	Spent when y <sup>e</sup> officers & I mett about some differences about ropes	0	0	6
	Paid for bread & wine att <i>Cocke</i> had last year	2	12	3
	I spent att <i>Cocke</i> when this was paide	0	0	6
	Spleats & cloggs for y <sup>e</sup> bellis	0	0	2
	In repairing y <sup>e</sup> lych-gate	0	0	8
	Paid to two greate companys of poore passengers whose houses were plundered & burnt	0	1	0
1668-9	Feb. 23.—Spent in Oncot when showing upp my acc <sup>t</sup> att y <sup>e</sup> side of Morridge	0	1	6



1668-9	These may certifie whom it may concerne y <sup>t</sup> y <sup>e</sup> mony collected in Leeke parish towards y <sup>e</sup> releife of y <sup>e</sup> distressed poore of London by a dreadful fire y <sup>t</sup> happened in y <sup>t</sup> citty was paid into myself & Mr. Thos. Gowell, vicar of Ilam, by Rd. Meakin one of their church-wardens, y <sup>e</sup> sune of £2 11 6, which was given to y <sup>e</sup> apparitor. Which said mony was afterwards paid in to Adm. Froggat, reg <sup>r</sup> to Mr. Archdeacon of Stafford according to an order received from him. Ch <sup>r</sup> Turner, rector of Grindon.			
1669	Paid to Mrs. Leviston & her maide y <sup>t</sup> had her husband killed in y <sup>e</sup> Isle of Shepey (?)	£0	1	0
	Paid to Mrs. Stewkly y <sup>t</sup> had a passe from London	0	1	0
	Paid Grace Skidmore & 11 of her company	0	2	0
	Paid of all my <i>lewnes</i>	19	14	7
	Sarah Swinnerton for washing y <sup>e</sup> surplis	0	1	8
	Given to John Norton & his company	0	1	0
1669	Paid to two apparitors y <sup>t</sup> came with an order from y <sup>e</sup> lord archbishop of Canterbury, about private meetings & conventicles; to have an account of what place and in what parish they meet & what number doe meet in any place	0	5	0
	Paid to Mr. Bann for a fox head that was taken in a trapp in Westwood ground	0	1	0
	Captain Croker & his company y <sup>t</sup> had a letter-pattin	0	6	0
	Margery Bagnall for an hedge-hogg	0	0	4
	Ralph Blincomb for shooting 2 roapes	0	0	8
	Given to a poore distressed minister & his wife & 5 small children	0	2	0
	Mending y <sup>e</sup> procession-way in y <sup>e</sup> churche	0	1	0
	A poore woman from Hartington y <sup>t</sup> came with a letter of request	0	2	0
	Wm. Johnson, of Nantwich, in great distresse	0	1	0
	Cloath to make a new surplisse	2	1	4
	Making itt	0	5	0
	16 young urchins	0	2	8
	An old one	0	0	4
	George Gravenour, for supporting y <sup>e</sup> North	0	1	0
	1 teat to y <sup>e</sup> great bell	0	0	3
	Spent for y <sup>e</sup> masons & gentlemen when wee bargained with them	0	2	6
	Bookes & proclamations for y <sup>e</sup> faste	0	10	0
	Paid to y <sup>e</sup> Lords of Horton, for stone	0	17	0
	Given to a company y <sup>t</sup> were sufferers att sea	0	2	0
	Pulpit-cloath & fringe	3	0	0
	Thos. Hulme, for making itt	0	2	0
	Merchant & his family who suffered shipwracke	0	2	6
	13 of a company out of Ireland having sustained losses	0	2	0

1669	Mary Derby, for herds ... ..	£0	0	3
1671	Y <sup>e</sup> masons for building y <sup>e</sup> church-porche ...	13	9	0
	Thos. Malkin for seats for " ...	0	6	2
	Ellin Blincomb for carrying water for y <sup>e</sup> masons...	0	1	5
	Captain Gent for oyle & pack thread ...	0	2	0
	Dec.—Monyes collected in Leeke parish towards y <sup>e</sup> release of y <sup>e</sup> English taken slaves by y <sup>e</sup> Turkes...	0	6	0
1672	(The churchwarden of Leeke & Leeke-frith jointly together have discoursed for reparation of y <sup>e</sup> churche)			
	Coroner of Newcastle concerning the interring of the dum man which dyed att Mr. Hollingshead's	0	0	6
	Carriage of a woman & 5 children to Cheadleton...	0	0	11
	Repairing y <sup>e</sup> vicar's pewls ... ..	0	0	7
	For one little leich-gate ... ..	0	0	3
1675	Spent in going into (Drayton), Shropshire, to the plummer ... ..	0	4	0
	Given a man y <sup>t</sup> came from Barbados ... ..	0	0	6
	Spent with Captain Gent & Cornet Davenport ...	0	0	6
	Making y <sup>e</sup> partition between y <sup>e</sup> churche & y <sup>e</sup> belle- howse ... ..	1	11	0
	Given to y <sup>e</sup> plumer in lieu of a <i>burrage</i> ... ..	0	1	0
	Given to an Italian captain y <sup>t</sup> suffered shipwracke	0	0	4
1676	Paid 7 dinners on Sacrament-dayes ... ..	0	7	0
1686	June 21.—Collected then upon this Brieft for y <sup>e</sup> <i>French Protestants</i> * in y <sup>e</sup> parish of Leeke, the sum of ... ..	6	5	0
1691	Oct. 2.—Given at Leek, Marbrook & Rushton, being y <sup>e</sup> second Brieft for y <sup>e</sup> Irish Protestants...	0	5	0
	For Thirsk & Shenton ... ..	0	11	8
	Y <sup>e</sup> Brieft for Tinmouth ... ..	0	10	0
	To a fire at Ostwy ... ..	0	5	0
	To y <sup>e</sup> fire at Beath (?) ... ..	0	6	8
	To y <sup>e</sup> fire at Mount-Sorrell ... ..	0	3	4
1694	Collected for y <sup>e</sup> releife of French Protestants in Leeke & Lowe ... ..	2	9	8

(Note also that the clerk hath by custome had *Oats* yearly given him by the parishioners at Easter).

#### NAMES OF FREQUENT OCCURRENCE IN THE EARLIER REGISTERS.

Adderley de Woolfe-lane, Allaby, Alsop, Armett, Ash de Revich, Ashworth, Aspanall beyond y<sup>e</sup> Kiln, Austyne, Ballington, Bagnald de Oncot, Baskerville de Roche-grange, Beardmor, Bentley de Henridding,

\* These, doubtless, were some of the industrious artizans, who, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, settled in Leek and established the manufacture of silk in its neighbourhood.

Birtles, Billinge de Aker, Birchenough, Bishop, Blackbourne (grocer), Blackshaw, Blincomb, Blower de Banck-end, Peleg Bocock, Boughy de Stanley, Boultsbee, Bradshaw de Mosse-house, Brandreth, Brownsword, Brough de Broncote, Burges, Carey de Spout-st., Clapp de Rudyerd, Cash de Dunwood, Cheshire de Mixon, Cockayne, Condlyffe de Market-st., Cope de Spout-gate, Copland, Corn de Whitelees, Cotton de Hareyate, Corden, Courtville of y<sup>e</sup> Gatehouse, Coy, Craven of Stanley, Cresswell de Mill-st., Cummeledge, Dea de Bradnop, Devell de Tetesworth & High-moor, Diddesbury, Draycott de Bradnop, Dudley de Stockwell-st., Dyott of Mill-st., Eardsley, Endon de Dunwood, Fallowes de Poole-end, Fearesfield de Cocke-inne, Fennel de Mill-st., Fernyhough, Finlowe de Mill-st., Fisher de Hareyate, Fogg, Ford de Stockwell-st., Foster, Gallimore, German de Back o' th' street, Gold de Westwood, Goodfellow de Wall-hill, Goostery de Bradnop, Gorse de Derhurst, Gold de Bradnop, Greatbach, Giles, Greenwood, Grey, Grosvenor, Grindon de Leek-moor, Ham, Henshaw, Hodgfield, Walkerus Holland, Hordern de Latheridge, Hyde, Jerwood, Jodrell de Moorhouse, Ireland, Juice, Lancelett, Langford, Llarsell de Ashenhurst (1635), Leake de Lymhouse, Leek de Leek, Poliscena Lee, Leigh de Westwood, Lightfoot, Lockett de Dunwood, Loe de Rudyerd, Lowe de Poole-end, Lownes de Barnyate, Manifold, Masterman, Mathfield, Ottawel-Mellar, Merril de Endon, Mills, Mobberley de Bradnop, Mostyn, Myott de Cornhill-cross, Nall, Norton de Rudyerd, Overton, Parker de Heaton, Pemberton de Mixton, Pendleton de Easing, Perpoint, Pickering, Pillsbury de Roche-grange, Plowman, Port, Poynton de Stockwell-st., Pyott de Fowchurch, Quay, Ratcliffe de Onecoate, Ravenshaw de Wetwood, Redfearne, Ridgway, Rode, Salt de Brownsword, Shakeshaft, Shatwall, Sheldon, Sherratt, Simeon of Park-lane, min<sup>r</sup> of Biddulfe, 1740, Sitwell, Sleigh de Cheddleton, Sneyd, Egerton-Snow, Spooner de Spooner's-lane, Blanch-Stanley, Stanton, Sterndale, Stonehewer, Stubbs de Francklings, Sutton Bridgwood, Swan de Leeke-frith, Swinnerton, Syddall, Sibilla-Tatton, Thickens, Thicknesse, Toft de Custard-st., Tonicliffe de Abbey-green, Townsend de Abbey-green, Trafford de Pickwood, Twemlowe, Vennison de Bradnop, Vicarestaff de Bradnop, Viggars de Easing-moor, Ulsnam, Unwin, Warburton, Washington, Wedgwood de Harrades, Westaby, Wheatley, Wheeldon, Whitechurch, Whitehall, Whittaker, Hercules-Whitehurst, Wiltshaw de Hazelwood, Willet, Winterbotham de Foker-moor, Wittingham, Wolsenam, Worthley, Yardley, Yeomans, York.

*Thornbridge.*

## LINCOLN HEATH, AND ITS HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

BY THE REV. EDWARD TROLLOPE, M.A., F.S.A.

PREBENDARY OF LINCOLN, AND RECTOR OF LEASINGHAM.

DUTY compels me to cross Lincoln Heath very frequently—twice every two months, besides on other occasions: this must be done, whether winds or calms prevail—whether deep snows envelope the road, or clouds of dust rise up from it—whether the sun forces me to throw aside all superfluous covering, or the cold to hug my cloak and wrapper with grim energy. I have therefore seen the Heath not only often, but under all aspects, which has perhaps led me to make what I can out of it from all possible sources as a means of cheering me when crossing its dreary expanse, and these materials I am about to place at the disposal of the readers of the “RELIQUARY.” This Heath extends almost from Sleaford to Lincoln in an irregular pear-shaped form, about 16 miles long. Its surface is by no means flat, for in the first place it rises gradually from under the Oxford clay stratum on the east, and terminates in a steep ridge before it sinks suddenly towards the lias district on the west; but besides this, its whole surface consists of a series of gentle undulations resembling those of the Atlantic after a storm, and the straight white road topping these in succession on its way northwards, does not very inaptly represent the foamy track of some vast steam-ship, such as the Great Eastern leaves behind her in calm weather, while the shadows of the little clouds passing over the surface of the Heath, just as they do on the real ocean, add to the correctness of the comparison. But now let us see what our subject is really made of by cutting a section in one of its ridges. Beneath a thin skin of light soil, from nine to eighteen inches in depth, we shall find a thick stratum of limestone, belonging to what geologists call the series of the “great oolite,” because, when seen through a microscope, its formation somewhat resembles the roe of a fish. But the most curious fact connected with this layer of limestone is that it derives its origin from *water*. During countless centuries, water was gradually depositing the limy particles with which it was charged on the clay beneath it, until it formed a coating many feet in thickness, sometimes sympathising with the undulations of the subsoil, and sometimes drifting into its deeper hollows, so as to cause a considerable degree of variation in its thickness. It has also been subjected to other subsequent disturbing causes, from the pent-up powers of the earth’s deeper recesses. A remarkable example of this may be seen in the second railway-cutting between Sleaford and Grantham, where an upward thrust from below is exhibited, forming a rounded eminence beset with fissures, now filled in with earth that has been washed in from the surface. Such is our subject in a geological point of view, such as we may term our “Stereoscope,” for the nonce, or means of exhibiting various slides connected with the same, the first of which refers us to the Celts or ancient Britons, who, after circling away from the east through the southern parts of Europe, and reaching

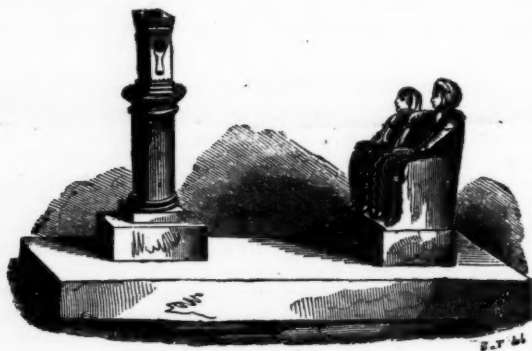
England, at length emerged from the dense forests of Kesteven, then teeming with wolves and probably with bears and beavers, as well as with countless varieties of birds that have now long since become extinct.

A British stronghold then certainly existed at Lincoln, under the name of "Caer Lin," while here (at Sleaford) several British brass "celts" or axe-heads, and one of stone, have been discovered, showing that the same people occupied this extremity of the Heath as well as the other; but, before it was brought into cultivation, many other clearer traces of the Britons were scattered over its surface, such as raised circles, indicative of their habitations, trenches for their defence, as at Scopwick, and tumuli or mounds, marking their last resting places. These, I believe, have now all been levelled by the plough, but in another part of the county I have myself had the satisfaction of discovering some eight or nine raised circles of earth, once doubtless topped by British huts, viz.—in the parish of Tetney; and from a spot still nearer, viz.—Billinghay, I have secured a brass sword of the usual



leaf-shaped form used by the Britons and other early peoples. In vain did the British tribes of Lincolnshire war against that great invading nation which eventually swept over the face of this fair island and secured its dominion. It was probably rather more than one hundred years after Cæsar's first invasion of England before Lincolnshire began to feel the hard yoke that had previously been experienced in the south, but at length the firm tramp of the 6th Roman Legion was heard marching from one extremity of this county to the other, with victory always in front, and nothing but slavery in the rear. Then a large colonial city arose at Lincoln, termed "Lindum Colonia;" and here, on the southern extremity of the Heath, was a smaller settlement, situated on the site of the Old Place, where at times many Roman coins have been found, and also others near the site of the Castle. But the Heath itself was scored with the impress of the Roman rule, the evidences of which remain to the present time. Near Caistor, in Northamptonshire, one of the four great Roman roads, "the Ermin-street," was divided into two, the one represented by the modern road from Deeping to Bourn, but branching off at Graby Bar is now called Mareham-lane, and was formerly continued past the Old Place, across the Sleas, at Coggleford Mill, over Leasingham Moor, and thence passed along the eastern edge of the Heath by Ruskington, Ashby, Blankney, Metherringham, Dunston, Nocton, Potterhanworth, and Branton, to Lincoln. In the parish of Ashby a tessellated pavement was discovered some years ago, forming the flooring of a Roman house, and much Roman pottery at Potterhanworth when some building was going on there under the direction of the late Incumbent. This, however, was only a minor or occupation road, the great

military road forming the main branch of the Ermin-street, following the present line of the North Road from Stamford to Colsterworth over Witham Common, by Ponton, Cold Harbour, and Londonthorpe, to Ancaster, and thence over the Heath, in a straight northerly direction, to Lincoln. At ANCASTER, the *Isinnis* of Richard of Cirencester, was a permanent military station of the usual square form, surrounded by a deep ditch, and a bank of corresponding height. Here very many Roman coins have been found, and on one occasion a mass weighing two stones on the premises of Mr. Eaton; but the most remarkable reminiscence of the Romans here, is a group of the "Deæ Matres," or benificent local presiding deities, who were supposed to bring good fortune to those that honoured them. This piece of sculpture was found in Ancaster church-yard, with a small incense altar before it, just as it was left by the Romans. This remarkable group



and the altar are shown, as found, on the accompanying engraving.\* About a quarter of a mile from that place a Sarcophagus was also found. It contained a perfect skeleton, unaccompanied by any urn or

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\* Of Ancaster, Leland thus speaks in his "Itinerary" (vol. i. p. 28). "In tymes past it hath bene a celebrate toun, but not waulid, as far as I could perceive. The building of it lay in length by south and north. In the southe ende of it, he often tymes founde in ploughing great square stones of old buildings, and Romayne coynes of brasse and sylver. In the west side of it, where now meadows be, ar founde yn dyching great vaultes," etc. Stukely and Horsley both speak of Roman foundations and other antiquities here, and at a short distance from the Station, on the south side of the village, a very large quantity of Roman coins was a few years ago found on the estate of Mr. F. Eaton. They were all of late period. The *Deæ Matres* engraved above was found about three feet below the surface. In front of the deities was a column bearing the altar, as shown in the illustration. Mr. Pretty, who has examined these relics, says that it is evident the sculptor intended to represent three different kinds of objects held in the laps of the deities. The central one held fruit, while the others bore respectively a cake or loaf, and some kind of animal. The column is 1 foot 8 inches in height, and the altar 11½ inches in height. The *Deæ Matres* is 2 feet 2½ inches in height, and 1 foot in width. On the north of the Station a stone has been found bearing the following inscription—IMP C FL VA CONSTANTINO P F INV AVG DIVI CONSTANTII PII AVG FILIO. [ED. RELIQUARY.

other object. The coffin was formed of the freestone of the district. It is round at the head, and square at the foot. Its length is 6ft. 10in.; greatest width, 2ft. 2in.; width at foot, 1ft. 10in.; depth, 1ft. 8in.; and a rude slab, about 4in. in thickness, formed its cover. Through Ancaster and over the Heath hurried the Emperor Constantine on his way to York, for the purpose of joining his father, Constantius Chlorus, in that city, then called Eboracum, and either then, or on his return, a complimentary inscription was set up by the way side, just as we now erect arches of evergreens to celebrate the advent of Royal or other popular personages to our respective localities or towns. But at length the power of the Roman Empire was shaken, and all its life's blood was, as it were, forced to retire from its extremities to sustain its central vitality; then Britain, feeling her weakness, when deprived of her bold and hardy masters, saw the last Roman Legion leave her shores with regret, knowing that other invaders were ready to pour in upon her soil, to whom our next view shall be dedicated, viz.—"the Saxons." They had circled away from Asia like the Celts, but took chiefly a more central course, thus peopling Germany, until they arrived on the shores of the German Ocean and the Baltic. Thence three tribes, the Angles, the Jutes, and the Saxons, made incursions upon our shores before the departure of the Romans, and after that event gradually got possession of nearly the whole of England, carrying on a war of eradication against the poor Britons, who at length were alone to be found in the hills of Cumberland, the fastnesses of Wales, and the wilds of Cornwall. Of these the Angles possessed themselves of Lincolnshire, and their traces are still revealed both at Lincoln and about this town and Ancaster: no doubt but what the Heath then witnessed the marchings and countermarchings of that people many a time, although I am not aware that any of their traces have been actually discovered upon its surface. I have some of their weapons, but they are much decayed: they consist of swords, spear heads, knives, and the large bosses of their shields. These were found in making the railway hence to Boston, very near the spot where the line crosses the town street; and although it was reported to me that "some of Oliver Cromwell's old soldiers had been found there, *baganets* and all," I soon had the pleasure of finding out that these relics were a thousand years older than had been anticipated, and that from them might be gathered what was the character of the weapons used by our Anglo-Saxon forefathers. One object, however, was found at Ancaster, and yet is of undoubted Saxon make. When discovered it contained the remains of a human being, whose body had been burnt—in fact all that could be collected from the funeral pile; but amongst these was one little object of considerable interest, namely, half of a bone hair comb, in a perfect state of preservation, and as I have found similar half combs in other Saxon funeral vases in this vicinity, I believe that the other halves of these were preserved by the sorrowing relatives of the deceased as reminiscences, because they were certainly never deposited in the urns whole, and because the fractures are as fresh as on those days of mourning when they were originally made.

My next subject is one that refers to the people who subsequently



ruled in England over its Saxon population. The Norman Conquest had taken place; but as William I. never passed over the Heath, although he was at Lincoln, I cannot raise up the shadow of his memory in connection with the present subject. Pass we on then to the year 1200, when a remarkable sight was witnessed on the Heath. It is nearly the end of November (the 23rd), and precisely 660 years ago. The Heath is veiled with a dense fog, as though it were covered by a pall, whose folds thicken as they sink into the hollows beneath it. But I see one streak far darker than any other in the Ancaster valley, and it appears to be moving upwards along the High-dyke! Surely that can not be a fog, for I see lights sparkling in the midst of it? No! it is a funeral procession—a great and good man has died in London, and now his body is on its way for interment at Lincoln; last night it rested at Ancaster; now a solemn chaunt rolls mournfully over the Heath northwards of that point, and from the midst of kneeling groups of villagers I see a long procession of priests and choristers filing onwards, headed by one bearing a golden crucifix, veiled with thin black drapery; next are four bearing lighted lanterns fixed on the ends of poles, then another priest carrying a veiled silver crosier or bishop's staff, and then follows a coffin on an open carriage, covered by a black pall, ornamented by a large silver cross reaching from one end of it to the other, and lastly more ecclesiastics terminate the procession. Who is it that is thus honoured, and for whom is the largest bell at Ancaster now tolling? It is for Hugh, the celebrated Bishop of Lincoln, Hugh of Avalon, near Grenoble, who was specially invited by Henry II. to come over to England for the purpose of founding the first Carthusian Monastery at Witham, and was afterwards consecrated Bishop of Lincoln; Hugh—who boldly resisted wrong when it was attempted even by his Royal patron and his successor, the impetuous 1st Richard; Hugh—the builder of a great part of the Cathedral at Lincoln, and who laboured with his own hands at the work; Hugh—who was regarded as a Saint by those who lived in his days, and as one who could work miracles. A King is waiting to aid in carrying his body to the grave when it reaches Lincoln, and shall be assisted by three Archbishops, fourteen Bishops, more than a hundred Abbots, and innumerable Earls and Barons.\* These shall place the body reve-

\* The following highly interesting account of the funeral of St. Hugh is quoted from "a Collection of Funeralls made by St. John Gwylleym, son of John Gwyllym, sometime Officer of Arms, by the name of Rouge Croix." The volume, which belonged to Anthony à Wood, is preserved in the Library of Jesus College, Oxford.

"It hath bin an Auncient Custome amongst the Romaynes (the more to grace and honour the Exequies of theyr Emperours), that the chiefe Senators and Consulles did euer more undergoe the Beere. And did beare the same upon theyr Showlers, in the solemnization of theyr funeralls and Pompous Progression with the corpse to the Grave. That Kinges themselves have not disdayned to honour the funeral of a Bishoppe; not only with theyr Royal Presence, but also to putt theyr Showlders to so meane an office as to the bearringe of a dead Corpee.

"Whereof there is a memorabile example of John Kinge of Englande (who together with other kinges his confederates and allyes), bare the coffine and corpee of Hughe Bishoppe of Lincolne.

"That Spectacle so Royall to the behowlders was seconded with annother no less honorable to Kinge John (for humillitee in such Greatness is more glorie then theyr glorie).

rently in a grave before the altar of St. John the Baptist on the north side of the Cathedral; but it will not rest there, for Hugh's reputation as a Saint shall rise; and eighty years later, in the presence of another King, his body shall be placed in a silver coffin, and that beautiful feature of the Cathedral, commonly called the "Angel Choir," shall be built, chiefly for the purpose of containing this precious deposit; nor shall the brother of so holy a man be forgotten, for in this very town two days after the burial of Bishop Hugh, will King John confirm to Peter de Avalon two Knight's fees at Histon, in Cambridgeshire.

The next scene illustrating the history of the Heath brings us to the date 1338, when Edward II. had lately become King of England. It is a cold windy January morning, and there is snow upon the Heath; already this lies deeply in the hollows, is curling over like foam from the sides of banks, and is tailing away in light drifts from every bush; but yet at a point some six miles northwards of this town there is a stir, and I hear a clinking like that of some small streamlet imprisoned beneath the ice, yet gurgling onwards. But it is no water that makes that noise: it is produced by countless little steel rings clashing against each other, and now I see its origin before me. First a score of archers ride on, and then a reverend personage follows, preceded by one bearing a white wand, and then a long train of knights clad in chain armour from head to foot, covered with gaily emblazoned surcoats; but some only of these are fully armed, the others, wearing white mantles with a red cross upon the left breast, bearing no weapons; and these are followed by a considerable number of men-at-arms. What means all this? It is John de Cormel, the Sheriff of Lincolnshire, aided by twelve knights and their forces, who has just seized the Knights Templars at Temple Bruer, and is carrying them off to the Claxgate prison at Lincoln. That functionary had first been sworn by one of

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"When the Kinges, haveinge lately lefte Hughe Bishoppe of Lincolne (called ye Saynte, for the oppinion of unfeyned Integritye, though blemished with some Obstynacyes, and surcharged with Legends of feyned Myracles) att London, verye Sicke, where hymselfe with gracious care wente to visitte hym: And both confirmed his Testamente, and promised the like for other Bishoppes after.

"Hearinge that he was dead and his corpes then a bringinge into the Gates of Lincolne, He, with all the Princely Trayne, wente forth to meet it.

"The three Kinges (though the Scottishe Kinge was to departe that very daye) with theyr Royall Alleyes, carryed the corpes on those Showlders, that are accustomed to upphoulde the weighte of whole kingedomes.

"From whome the greates Peeres received the same and bare it to the Churche Porche, whenne Three Arche Bishoppes and the Bishoppe conveyed it to the Quier. Lyeinge open-faced, Mytered, and in all Pontificall ornaments, with Gloves on his handes and a Ringe on his finger, was Interred with all Solemnityes annawerable.

"The kinges above mentioned, were John, kinge of Englande, William, kinge of Scottlande, and the kinge of Sowth Wales.

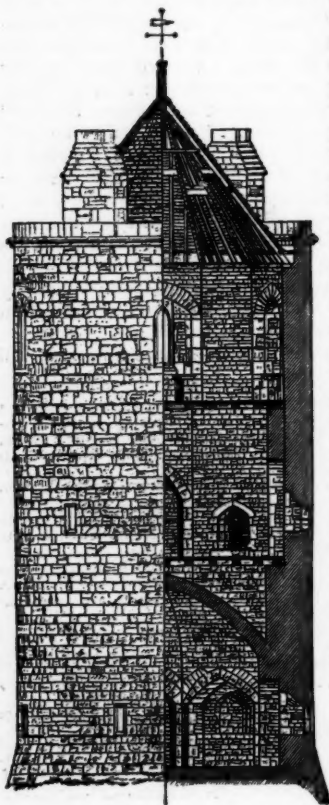
"The Arche Bishoppes then p'sente were, The Arche Bishoppe of Canterburie, of Dubline, of Ragusa, with thirteene Bishoppes and a multitude of Englishe, Scottishe, frenche and Irishe Princes and Peeres.

"A moeste rare presidente and harde to be seconded. That a Souraigne Kinge shoulde so grately honour his subiects funeralls, beinge the last Office of Pietie."

An interesting sketch of the life of St. Hugh is prefixed to a Metrical Life of that prelate, edited by the Rev. J. F. Dimock, of Lincoln. The Metrical Life was evidently written at the time of the canonization of Bishop Hugh.

[ED. RELIQUARY.]

the King's clerks to obey all and every such commands as he may receive from his sovereign, and then a writ was instantly served on him ordering him to capture all the Knights Templars at their establishment upon the Heath suddenly and unexpectedly. William de la More therefore, the last Preceptor of Temple Bruer, and at the same time the last Grand Prior of all England, is gazing now for the last time upon the circular church and the great pile of buildings that hitherto belonged to his order: his eye is resting fondly awhile upon one small square tower within which was his private chapel, before he leaves all behind—that tower that still remains, and serves to indicate the site of this once great Templar Preceptory. Originally the Templars constituted an order, founded in 1118, that was sworn to defend all pilgrims on their way to Jerusalem; and as the Abbot of the



convent of the Temple afforded them some accommodation in the first instance, they from that circumstance were called "Templars." At first the order was very poor, but it soon became so popular that lands and money were showered upon it from all directions, until its wealth led to its corruption and to jealousy on the part of the nobles of England, as well as on that of the 2nd Edward. Temple Bruer was founded by the Lady Elizabeth de Cauz (temp. Henry II.), and in after days possessed lands or tenements in almost all the surrounding parishes, amounting together to upwards of 10,000 acres. For sixteen years King Edward kept these lands thus wrested from the Templars, and then bestowed them upon another very similar order—the Hospitalers, or Knights of St. John, who after repeated quarrels about the respective boundaries of their lands with the Delalaunds of Ashby, were in their turn compelled to disgorge their possessions at the spoiling command of Henry VIII.

And now let us suppose that sixty-one years have rolled away since the dissolution of the Templar Establishments, but that we are still upon the Heath, near the

High-dyke. It is the 4th of August, 1359, a period of the year when sportsmen are now preparing for campaigns against the grouse on our northern moors. But England had, three years before the above-named date, captured other game; and now I see the most precious of those spoils upon the Heath. First advance two local hired guides on horseback; then twenty-two archers, followed by four knights in conical helmets, chain gorgets and plate armour covered with gaily emblazoned surcoats. But then appear three remarkable personages; the one on the right, in full armour, I perceive from his heraldic bearings to be William Baron d'Eyncourt: but who are the other two? He on that noble white horse regally trapped, clothed in violet velvet, trimmed with ermine and relieved by a wide hip-band of gold set with costly gems, is John the Good, the captive King of France, and that fine spirited lad who rides upon his left, clad in light blue velvet, powdered with golden fleurs-de-lys, is his son Philip, who, like the steed he bestrides, is impatient at being compelled to trot gently along in his place, when both feel the firm but elastic turf of the heath beneath them. Let him have patience, however, for presently he shall be free once more, and shall, as Philip the Bold, become the founder of the second Ducal House of Burgundy, without those English men-at-arms behind him, with which the present procession closes. In vain was the personal bravery of the King and his son exhibited on the battlefield of Poitiers, when he with 60,000 men was defeated by 8000 English! Fighting to the last, he and that young Prince now beside him were nearly smothered by the crowd of their enemies eager for their capture, but at length, yielding to Denis de Morbec, they lived to grace the triumphant entry into London of their great victor the Black Prince; and now they must abide awhile at Somerton Castle, and the King must beguile his captivity with books, music, chess, and backgammon; the Prince with hawking and coursing on the Heath. I could tell many anecdotes of their doings in this county, having made myself intimately acquainted with their habits, but I will mention only one to show how different were the manners of the 14th century from those of the 19th. One day the King's Lincoln tailor, Tassin de Breuil



by name, came over to Somerton with a new suit, or to receive orders, or at all events on business, when the Royal captive instead of ordering his measure to be taken, proposed to play a game at backgammon for a "cote-hardi;" so the King and the tailor sat down to the game, and his Majesty of France most properly lost, for there still stands in his Royal account the following item:—"Lost, at backgammon, to Tassin de Breuil, a 'cote-hardi'!" But while we laugh, let us not forget that noble act of King John of France, who after his return to his own domains, upon the flight of some of the hostages rendered up to England as security for his promised ransom, immediately crossed the Channel and delivered himself up to Edward of England; nor one of his noble sayings in connection with that act: "If justice and good faith should be banished from all the rest of the world, these ought ever to be found in the hearts as well as on the lips of Kings."

The engravings given on the preceding pages, represent the only remaining perfect tower of Somerton Castle, wherein "John the Good" and his son, afterwards "Philip the Bold," were confined, as just recorded; and the effigy of John, from his tomb at St. Denis.

*Leasingham.*

[*To be continued.*]

### Original Documents.

THE following highly interesting Will and Inventory of the Goods of Rowland Mower, of Eyam, is copied from the original, now in the possession of Thomas Fentem, Esq., of Eyam, by whom they are here communicated. The will was made during the time when that awful visitation, the Plague, which almost desolated the entire village, was raging at Eyam, and was even in the very house of the testator. The documents, therefore possess, besides an historical, even a sadder interest than any other similar documents which have come under our notice. The testator was carried off by the pestilence, and so was his son, and their burials are recorded in the Parish Register. The "Thomas Stanley, Clerk," mentioned in the will, was the *former* Rector of the Parish. He had resigned the living when the "Act of Uniformity" came into operation, but remained with his *former* flock during the time of the plague, and was most assiduous in ministering to those afflicted with it.

On referring to the Parish Register, it appears that no less than seven of the persons named in the will are recorded as having died of the plague. These are Rowland Mower, the Testator; Rowland Mower, his son; John Torre; Francis Bockinge; James Mower; Thomas Wragg; and William Abell. The Inventory was attested at Chesterfield, April 24th, 1670.

#### THE WILL.

IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN. The sixe & twentieth day of June Anō dñj 1666 I Rowland Mower of Eyam in the county of Darby Cowper beinge of good & pfect memory and vnderstandinge. (blessed be God for it) but consideringe God Almightye

heavy visitacon vpon this Towne of Eyam, & vpon my owne Family at this p̄sent: Doe make & ordaine this my last will & Testam̄t in maner & forme following: viz<sup>t</sup> First & principally I doe bequeath & resigne vp my soule into the hands of Almighty God: hoping through the alone merits of Jesus Christ my alone Saviour & Redeemer to inherit eternall life: And my body to the earth: when it shall please the Lord to call me hence: to be interred accordinge to the discretion of my friends: And as for such Worldly Estate as well Reall as Psonall as it hath pleased the Lord to endowe me withall, I doe give, bequeath & dispose thereof as followeth. viz<sup>t</sup> Inpr. I doe give & bequeath vnto John Torre of Eyam aforesayd my brother in Law the sume of tenne shillings of Lawfull English money: Item. I doe give & bequeath vnto Robt. Masland my naturall brother twelcupence: Item. I doe give & bequeath vnto Elizabeth the wife of Henry Clarke my naturall Sister the sume of tenne shillings of like lawfull English money: Itē. I doe give, bequeath, & leave the sume of forty shillings of like lawfull English money, to be putt forth shortly after my decease, into safe hands for the use & behalfe of the poore of the towne of Eyam: And the yearly Interest & Pitt thereof to be distributed at the Feast of the Nativity of our Lord yearly to the most necessitous poore of Eyam towne accordinge to the discretion of the Minister & Overseer of the poore of Eyam aforesayd for ever. Itē. I doe give & bequeath vnto Thomas Bockinge, Robert Bockinge & Edyth Bockinge the children of Francis Bockinge of Eyam aforesayd each of them five shillings. Itē. I doe give & bequeath vnto each of the children of James Mower, Thomas Ragge, & William Abell of Eyam aforesayd twelue pence a piece. Itē. I doe give & bequeath vnto Thomas Stanley of Eyam aforesayd Clerke the sume of forty shillings of like lawfull English money: Itē. My will & minde is & I doe by these presents devise, order, & appoynt That Jane French my Tenant shall have & enjoy the house wherein she now dwelleth, payinge to my heys & Assigns at the Feast of Pentecost the yearly rent of twopence (if it be lawfully demanded) for & duringe the terme of her naturall life. The rest of all my worldly goods & chattels whatsoever moueable and vnmoueable, quicke and dead, together with all my houses lands & Real Estate (my debts Legacies & funeral expences first payed & discharged). I doe give, bequeath, & leave vnto Elizabeth my beloved wife, & Rowland my naturall son, & to the longer liuer of them two: That is to say: If it Please the Lord to take away my sayd son Rowland, & my wife to live: Then my will & minde is that she shall haue & enjoy not only my goods & chattels but alsoe all my houses & lands for & duringe the terme of her naturall Life: And if she be now with childe then I doe leave & appoynt the sayd childe, be it son or daughter, to be my lawfull heyre to all my Real estate: And if she bringe forth a man-childe & both it & my son Rowland doe live: Then I doe leave & appoynt them to be co-heys to all my houses & lands: And my sayd wife to have the moiety or one halfe thereof duringe her life as aforesayd: And my sayd son or sons to enter vpon & have the other moiety or halfe thereof, when he or they shall accomplish his or their age or ages of one & twenty yeares: But if my sayd wife depart this life & leave behinde her any Issue by me, vnder the age of one & twenty yeares: Then I doe hereby nominate & appoynt Henry Clarke my brother in Law, & Elizabeth his wife my naturall Sister, Guardians over & for such my Issue to manage my Estate for their Education, till they come to age. But if it shall please the Lord to take away both my sayd son Rowland, & my sayd wife without any of my Issue left behinde her: Then my will & minde is, & I doe hereby give, bequeath & dispose of all my worldly Estate both Reall & Psonall (besides the Legacies afore bequeathed) as followeth. That is to say. Inpr. I doe give & bequeath the sume of sixe pounds, over & besides the afore bequeathed sume of forty shillings (that is to say, eight pounds in the whole) to be putt forth shortly after the decease of the longer liuer of my sayd wife & son by my heys Execut<sup>rs</sup> & Assigns to be employed, improved & distributed to & for the poore of the towne of Eyam, accordinge as is before herein menconed & expressed for ever. Itē. I doe give & bequeath vnto George Cowper my true & lawfull Apprentice the sume of Four pounds beinge the sume which his father Abraham Cowper gave me with him to be returned to him together with his indentures for his best Advantage frome & after the decease of my sayd wife & son. Itē. I do give & bequeath vnto Hannah Cocker my Neice the Tenant-right of my house with the Appntces in Froggatt. Itē. I doe give & bequeath vnto John Torre my brother in Law aforesayd all my cowper-wares wood & tooles whatsoever: And alsoe all that my Close or peel of land enclosed, comonly called & knowne by the name of Shininge-cliffe in Eyam aforesayd, for & during only the terme of the naturall life of him the sayd John Torre: And the rest of all my worldly Estate as well Reall as Psonall together with the Revercon, Inheritance & Remainder of the sayd close called Shining-cliffe I doe give bequeath & leave

vnto my naturall Sister Elizabeth Clarke aforesamed, for & duringe the terme of her naturall life: And afterwards vnto Jonathan Cocker, George Clarke & John Clarke her three sons equally amongst them, & their heysr for ever. And lastly I do make, nominate, & appoynt Elizabeth my sayd wife, & Henry Clarge my brother in Law aforesamed, Joyntly & Severally Executes of this my last will & Testam. to doe & Pforme all things herein-menconed accordinge to this my true intente & meaninge: And I doe here by revoke & make voyde to all intents & purposes whatsoever all & any former & other will or wills whatsoever by me at any time heretofore made or patended to have been made: And this only to be reputed & taken for my last will and Testam. In witness whereof, I have herevnto putt my hand & Seale y<sup>e</sup> day & yeare first above written.

ROWLAND MOWER  
his X marks.

Sealed, signed & delivered in the pesence of us

Tho: Stanley,  
Jo: Stanley,  
William Ainsworth.

### THE INVENTORY.

A Full And True Inventory of all the Goods & Chattles Moveable and Vnmoevable Quick & Dead of Rowland Mower of Eyam in the County of Darby Cooper Deceased the Nine & twentieth Day of July one thousand Six hundreth Sixty & Six:

	£	s.	d.
His purse & aparell ... ..	5	0	0
Two Horses ... ..	2	10	0
Two Cowes & a heyfor ... ..	5	0	0
five sheep ... ..	1	0	0
Cooper wood & ware made & vnmade ... ..	22	8	6
Corne & hay ... ..	3	0	0
His Cart with other Husbandry ware ... ..	0	10	0
His puter & Brass ... ..	2	0	0
A Table A Cubbord & two Buftett formes ... ..	2	0	0
Coffers & Chesses ... ..	1	0	0
three paire of Bed Stocks ... ..	0	13	4
Bed Cloathes both linen & wollen ... ..	3	0	0
A salting Cinnell with looms tubs & kits ... ..	0	13	4
Chairs stooles & Cushions ... ..	0	12	0
A Dish bord a dish Cradle & dishes ... ..	0	5	0
A Land iron a toosting iron a pair of Rarkets a paire of tongs with other necesary things ... ..	0	5	4
for any thing thats forgotten ... ..	0	2	6
The whole Sume is	50	0	0

The prayrsr names  
Godfry Torr  
Nicholass Daniell  
James Mower

### Anthology.

THE following powerful lines are by William Newton, "the Peak Minstrel," of Cressbrook, of whom a biographical notice, and portrait, appeared in a former number of the "RELICQUARY."\* The poem has not been published, but was privately printed for Newton by his friend James Montgomery, of Sheffield.

*The supposed Soliloquy of a Father, under the Gibbet of his Son; upon one of the Peak Mountains.*

TIME—Midnight. SCENE—A Storm.

ART thou, my Son, suspended here on high!—  
Ah! what a sight to meet a Father's eye!  
To see what most I prized, what most I loved,  
What most I cherish'd,—and once most approved,  
Hung in mid air to feast the nauseous worm,  
And waving horrid in the midnight storm!

\* Reliquary, Vol. I. page 193.



Let me be calm ;—down, down, my swelling soul ;  
 Ye winds, be still,—ye thunders, cease to roll !  
 No ! ye fierce winds, in all your fury rage ;  
 Ye thunders, roll ; ye elements, engage ;  
 O'er me be all your mutual terrors spread,  
 And tear the thin hairs from my frenzied head :  
 Bring all your wrathful stores from either pole,  
 And strike your arrows through my burning soul :  
 I feel not,—fear not,—care not,—shrink not,—when  
 I know,—believe,—and feel,—ye are not men !  
 Storms but fulfil the high decrees of God,  
 But man usurps his sceptre and his rod,  
 Tears from his hand the ensigns of his power,  
 To be the petty tyrant of an hour.

My Son ! My Son ! how dreadful was thy crime !  
 Thy name stands branded to remotest time ;  
 Gives all thy kindred to the eye of scorn,  
 Both those who are, and those that may be born ;  
 Scatters through ages on thy hapless race  
 In every stage of life, and death,—disgrace :  
 In youth's gay prime, in manhood's perfect bloom,  
 Ah ! more,—it ends not, dies not, on the tomb !  
 O woman ! woman ! choicest blessing given,  
 If pure ;—the highest gift of highest heaven !  
 If lax, corrupt, deceitful,—worse than hell !  
 Worse than the worst of demons dare to tell !  
 It was thy lot, ill-fated Son ! to find  
 Thy doom pour'd on thee by the faithless kind ;  
 Fraudful, and false, their treacherous snares they spread,  
 And whelm'd destruction on thy thoughtless head.

To die, to perish from the face of earth,  
 Oblivion closing on thy name and birth,  
 Hid under ground from each invidious eye,  
 From every curious, every rancorous spy,  
 Was what thy crime deserved :—not more ;  
 The rest seems cruelty.—When heretofore  
 Our barbarous sires the awful Gibbet rear'd,  
 The Gibbet only, not the laws were fear'd :  
 The untutor'd ruffian, of an untaught clime,  
 Fear'd more the punishment than dreaded crime.  
 We boast refinement, say our laws are mild,  
 Dealt equally to all, the man, the child :—  
 But ye, who, argue thus, come here and see,  
 Feel with a Father's feelings ;—feel with me !  
 See that poor shrivell'd form the tempest brave,  
 See the red lightning strike, the waters lave,  
 The thunders volleying on that fenceless breast !—  
 Who can see this, and wish him not at rest ?

At rest,—vague word !—the immaterial mind  
 Perhaps even now is floating on the wind :—  
 Ah ! no,—not mind,—not spirit,—but the shell ;  
 The mind ere this has drank of Mercy's well :  
 'Tis not for *that* I feel, for *that* I sigh,  
 But sweltering, putrid, rank mortality.  
 O ! blind to truth, to all experience blind,  
 Who think such spectacles improve mankind :  
 Bid untamed youth on such sights feast his eyes,  
 Harden you may, but never humanise.  
 Ye who have life, or death, at your command,  
 If crime demand it, let the offender die,  
 But let no more the Gibbet brave the sky :  
 No more let vengeance on the dead be hurl'd,  
 But hide the victim from a gazing world.

## Notes on Books.

### THE STUDY OF HERALDRY.\*

EVERY one who reads the history of the Middle Ages in a right spirit, will readily acknowledge that Heraldry, as a system, is by no means so contemptible and trivial a study as the mere utilitarian is wont to consider it; for to it, undoubtedly, may be traced many of the most interesting of the ancient customs now remaining to us, while from the observance of its laws and precepts, spring those fine chivalric feelings which formed so prominent a feature in mediæval times, whose influence on society is yet felt, and which will continue to be felt for ages yet to come. It cannot for one moment be doubted that Heraldry, by its influence on the minds and actions of men, was mainly instrumental in promoting that martial spirit and fearless bravery which distinguished our mediæval forefathers, and who can doubt that the dread of sullyng an honourable bearing which had been assumed by, or granted or descended to, a knight, would make him more valourous and noble, by determining him to add, by his own achievements, to the lustre of the blazon which he bore, instead of detracting from its present brightness and purity. If such be the case, surely there can be no doubt that Heraldry is a useful and a noble study.

To the historical student, Heraldry is far from being useless. To him the sculptured stone and the emblazoned shield often whisper words of truth when the written records of history are silent, and present to him facts illustrative of what would otherwise have remained obscure and unintelligible points in historical investigation. A grotesque carving in the spandrel of the old arched doorway of church or mansion; a fragment of painted glass in the decayed and timeworn window; a carved boss fallen from the roof of a ruined fabric; or a fragment of a tile which once decorated its floor; a badge or cognizance rudely cut on the fireplace or beam of the old hall, or in the panels of a font; a mutilated effigy, a monumental slab, or a dingy shield in the corner of an Holbein or Vandyke, will not unfrequently, by the language of Heraldry, give the curious inquirer a clue to the stock of the patron or lord of the church or mansion, but will lead him forward to an exact identity of the individual sought or represented.

To the genealogist a knowledge of heraldry is absolutely indispensable, for to him coats of arms in the window, on the tomb, on the floor, or the beam, are the very food he feeds upon, and become links in the long chain of family history and alliance, which he is fast locking together. They present to him, by their varied marshalling, more clearly and concisely than written documents could convey, the descent of property and the transmission of estates and titles.

To the painter, too, a knowledge of heraldry as well as costume is requisite, before he can hope, by the exercise of his brilliant talents, to represent the gaudy and glittering scenes of the early camp, or of the field and the tournament, in their natural beauty and attractiveness. The architect, too, would inevitably fail to impart to his work one of the greatest charms possessed by that noblest of all styles, the Gothic, and produce but an unmeaning, soulless abortion, if he should omit to introduce the well-carved shield, the heraldic corbel, or the brilliantly blazoned window, into the building he had raised.

Heraldry is filled with symbolism and poetic imagery, and no one can read the works of our early poets and historians, without being struck with the force and beauty of the descriptions and comparisons to which it has given rise; nor can read those stately lines of old Michael Drayton in his *Barons' war*, without being impressed with the grandeur of the bearings he has so well described, when he says—

“ Upon his surcoat valiant Neville bore  
A silver Saltire upon martial red;  
A Ladies sleeve, high-spirited Hastings wore;  
Ferrars his tabard with rich vair spread,  
Well known in many a warlike match before;  
A Raven sat on Corbet's armed head;

\* *The Herald and Genealogist*. Edited by JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, F.S.A. Parts 2 and 3. London: J. B. Nichols & Sons, Parliament Street.

*Heraldry, Historical and Popular*. By Charles Boutell, M.A. London: Winsor & Newton, 38, Rathbone Place. 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 428, illustrated with 700 engravings.

And Colpeper in silver arms enrailed,  
Bore thereupon a bloody bend enrailed;  
The noble Percy in that dreadful day  
With a bright crescent in his guidhome came;  
In his white cornet, Verdun doth display  
A fret of gules."

And who but can recall passages in the poetry of Chancer, of Spencer, and of Shakespeare, which show how much impressed the minds of those great men must have been with the advantage of heraldic knowledge as an adjunct to their poetical descriptions; indeed, what are the "Red Cross Knight," the "Lion of England," the "Shamrock of Ireland," the "Thistle of Scotland," the Crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, and the Feathers of Wales, but poetical reminiscences of days and times and events long gone by.

It is scarcely necessary to allude to the universality of the science in the Middle Ages, and how the badge or bearing of a noble house was adopted by the followers and dependents, as well as connections of those warlike leaders, for almost every little roadside inn furnishes us with instances of this—the chequers painted on the door-posts being originally the heraldic badge of the Warrens; the Pelican, that of the Pelhams; the Swan, of the Berkeley's; the Buckle, of the Nevilles; the White Hart, that of Richard the Second; and innumerable others, belonging to, or adopted by, noble families, and by this means becoming identified with, and belonging to, the every day life of the lower orders of the population.

Of course, a great deal of absurdity and nonsense has at one time or other been mixed up with the study of heraldry, but this, thanks to later and more enlightened heralds, has been thoroughly exploded. As a sample of these wild notions, it may be well to say that Sylvanus Morgan, an enthusiastic armourist of the 17th century, assigned two coats of arms to the great Founder of Man—Adam—one as borne by him in Eden (when surely he neither wanted a coat to cover him nor arms to defend himself with), and the other with an *abatement*, borne by him as a mark of degradation after the fall!—the first was a plain red shield, on which was borne the arms of Eve, a shield of pure white, as an escutcheon of pretence, she being an heiress! And the same author gives the arms of Abel as quarterly first and fourth *gules* for *A'sata*, second and third *argenti* for Eve, ensigned with a crook to show that he was a shepherd; whilst those of Cain, he says, were changed by engrailing and indented lines, to show as the Preacher saith, "there is a generation whose teeth are as swords, and their jaw-teeth as knives, to devour the poor from the earth;" and he adds, Cain "was the first who desired to have his arms changed, so God set a mark upon him." In other treatises, coats of arms and standards are described as belonging to Jabel, the inventor of tents, *vert* a tent *argent*; Tubal Cain, *sable*, a hammer *argent*, crowned or; Naamah, the inventress of spinning, in a *lozenge gules* a carding comb *proper*; and to the "Gentilman Noah," the "Gentilman Moses," and others, bearings equally as appropriate and equally as absurd.

"Judah bare *gules* a lion couchant, or  
Zebulon's black ship 's like to a man-of-war,  
Issachar's Ass between two burthens girt,  
As Dan's sly snake lies in a field of *vert*.  
Asher with *azure* a cup of gold sustains,  
And Nephthalis kind trips o'er the flowery plains;  
Ephraim's strong Ox lyes with the couchant Hart;  
Manasseh's tree its branches doth impart;  
Benjamin's Wolfe in the field *gules* resides;  
Reuben's field *argent* and blew bars waved glides,  
Simeon doth bear his sword; and in that manner  
Gad, having pitched his tent, sets up his banner."

Of late years, the study of Heraldry has become not only resuscitated, but greatly extended, and day by day, thanks to the increasing intelligence and growing taste of the age, it is becoming more so. This is in a great measure owing to the many excellent works on the subject which have of late years been issued, and to the indefatigable labours of some of its most ardent votaries. For ourselves, we candidly admit, that of all studies that of Heraldry is one of the most fascinating and delightful, and at the same time one of the most useful and valuable, and it is one which we trust to see extend itself more and more.

Having thus spoken on the value, the importance, and the pleasure of the study of Heraldry, we must say a few words on the two new books which have led us to make

these remarks. First and foremost then is the *Herald and Genealogist*, edited by that excellent authority and most industrious genealogist, John Gough Nichols. This serial—published on alternate months—is devoted to the two kindred studies we have named, and bids fair to become one of the most useful and valuable books of reference which have been issued. The contents of the second and third numbers now before us will be seen, by the following brief summary, to be possessed of no ordinary interest. Among the contributions are papers "On Surnames and Titles with the prefix *De*," "Letters of Nobility granted by Henry VI.," "On Refugee Families in England," "Arms of the Nine Worthies, and the Monument of the Duke of Normandy in Gloucester Cathedral," "The Companions of William the Conqueror and the Battle Abbey Roll," "The Descent of the Manor and Advowson of Hampton Poyle," "What was Coat Armour, a Surcoat? and a Tabard?" "Wills of Lord Wharton," "Wills of Shakspeare from the Prerogative Court," "The Family of Canning," etc., etc., besides reviews of Heraldic books, Heraldic notes and queries, and other important and valuable information. No man is better able to edit such a serial than Mr. Nichols, and we heartily wish him and his work every possible success, and heartily commend it to our readers.

We have no hesitation in awarding a full meed of praise to the second of the heraldic books which has induced us to give the above remarks on that useful study. Mr. Boutell has indeed done real and good service to the science, and to archæology, by issuing his excellent manual, which is one of the fullest, most easily understood, and most profusely illustrated volumes of its kind which has ever been prepared. The author, whose name is well known as a writer, especially upon monumental brasses and kindred antiquarian subjects, is evidently an ardent lover of this favourite science, and he has written his present volume in a manner which is well calculated to increase its study and to spread its knowledge among the intelligent classes of our own and of future days. It is long since we saw a volume so well calculated to please both the eye and the mind as this is, and we cordially recommend it to students in the science.

Mr. Boutell has not attempted to write a deep and learned scientific book, but he has done what is far more useful, he has written one which is popular in its style, interesting in its matter, and well calculated to impart sound and useful information. This being its characteristic, we have no hesitation in saying that it is precisely the kind of book which was wanted, and precisely the kind which will attain, not a temporary, but a lasting popularity. That the volume might be improved in some parts, and that it contains some errors there can be no doubt, but these are more than compensated for by the pleasantness of its style, and the vast amount of information which is to be found in its pages.

We confidently predict that a new edition of Mr. Boutell's work will soon be called for. When that is the case, we strongly recommend him to revise his index of names of places and families, and to render it more complete. At present there are many omissions which it will be well to fill up. We would also recommend him in his division on "official and corporate heraldry," to extend it by giving the arms of boroughs and counties, and to add to the other subdivisions, which are, at present, very meagre and very imperfect. We have no doubt these imperfections, and some few others which perhaps it may not be necessary for us to name, will have already occurred to the author, and we make the suggestions in perfect good faith, well knowing that by the additions we recommend, the usefulness of the book will be materially increased, and its sale very much extended.

We must not omit a word of praise to the publishers for the admirable manner in which the volume is got up. It is almost lavishly illustrated, and the illustrations are both well chosen and well executed.

#### THE EASTERN CATHEDRALS OF ENGLAND.\*

We have put Mr. Murray's new volume to the best of all possible tests, and have found it to stand it well. It treats of five Cathedrals, with two of which, Oxford and Lincoln, we were previously well acquainted, and we have taken it in our hands to the other three, and have gone carefully over the buildings with it as our guide, comparing the engravings and descriptions with the originals in every case. The result has been, that we are more than ever convinced of the excellence, the truth, and the reliableness of

\* *Hand Book to the Cathedrals of England. Eastern Division.* Oxford, Peterborough, Norwich, Ely, Lincoln. London: John Murray, Albemarle Street. Oxford: J. H. & J. Parker, 1862, pp. 358, 8vo. Illustrated with nearly 100 Plates and Wood Engravings.

the series of volumes now being issued by Mr. Murray, on the Cathedrals of England. The descriptions are excellent; the dates, so far as our judgment goes, perfectly correct; and the illustrative engravings all that can be desired. The present volume—the third—treats of the Cathedrals of Oxford, Peterborough, Norwich, Ely, and Lincoln, which comprise the “Eastern Division” of the kingdom, and they are each carefully described and illustrated, and accompanied by a history of the See, and biographical notices of the various Bishops. The first Cathedral described is Oxford, and when we state that it alone is illustrated by no less than seventeen exquisitely engraved plates, besides seven engravings worked into the text—the whole of them engraved in the very highest style of the art, on wood—our readers will at once see that cost or labour has not been spared by the publisher in making his work as acceptable as possible. Thus far Oxford. Peterborough comes next, and it is illustrated by ten plates; then follows Norwich, with thirteen plates and two woodcuts in the text, which is succeeded by Ely, with fifteen plates and three text engravings. Lincoln follows, and this superb Cathedral is fittingly illustrated by no less than twenty-two plates, in addition to four beautiful engravings worked in the letter-press. Thus the volume, which is undoubtedly one of the most profusely, and at the same time one of the most exquisitely, illustrated works which have been issued, contains the liberal number of seventy-seven plates, and sixteen illustrative engravings worked into the text. The whole of these plates and engravings, with the exception of three by Mr. Whymper, are, we perceive, drawn and engraved by Mr. O. Jewitt, the illustrator of so many architectural works, whose name is a sufficient guarantee for their beauty and faithful excellence.

It would be difficult to find any work in which the author has so carefully and successfully condensed information as Mr. King, the able author of this volume, has done in its pages. He has succeeded in giving a thorough and reliable history of each Cathedral, a scrupulously accurate and faithful description of each edifice, and a chronological narrative of the Bishops of each See, in fewer words, and far better form, than has ever been attained by any other writer. We regret, exceedingly, that want of space will prevent our giving such extracts as we could wish from this excellent volume, which contains abundant useful, and valuable information. We, however, recommend it most strongly to our readers, assuring them that they can never regret adding it and the other volumes of the series to their libraries.

#### THE TOWN OF LEOMINSTER.\*

THE “ancient borough of Leominster,” one of the pleasantest and most interesting of Herefordshire towns, has, we are happy to perceive, at length met an able and zealous historian in the person of its respected Vicar, the Rev. George Fyler Townsend, who has most laudably devoted his time and his best energies to its preparation, and has produced a volume as creditable to himself as it is honourable to the town. He has evidently collected together all the materials that were available for historical



purposes, and has digested them carefully. His book contains a vast amount of information which is not only locally, but generally interesting, and is filled with valuable and readable matter on almost every branch of antiquarian and topographical knowledge. The volume is illustrated with several wood engravings and steel plates, and is highly creditable to the publisher as well as to the author. Some of the engravings we are enabled through the courtesy of the publisher to reproduce in this notice. They are chosen, not as by any means the best in the volume, but as the most convenient for the present purpose.

The town was created a borough by Edward I., who in 1295 summoned two burgesses to Parliament. This Monarch also granted fairs to the town, and gave it its seal, which is here engraved. The seal, however, unlike most other towns, was not the only distinctive mark of the Leominster corporation. They had a *Knot* indicative of unity, of which Mr. Townsend thus speaks—

\* *The Town and Borough of Leominster; with Illustrations of its Ancient and Modern History.* By the REV. GEO. FYLER TOWNSEND, M.A. And a Chapter on the Parish Church and Priory. By EDWARD A. FREEMAN. Leominster: S. Partridge. London: Arthur Hall & Co.

"The Bailiff and Capital Burgesses were a united and loving body. The terms used in their Official Minutes:—'The whole Brethren of this Corporation'—'The



Bailiff and other of his Company'—implied that the duty was incumbent on them of being actuated by those sentiments of confraternity and good feeling which should always prevail in public bodies associated for the general welfare. The ancient 'Knot' of the Corporation shows, also, that they were really animated with a desire to consider themselves as Brethren, and to act in the spirit of their original Charter, as 'one body corporate in thing, deed, and name, and one community for ever.' This knot was found on the back of an ancient lease of the Corporation, with these lines written beneath it; some portion of which, unfortunately, could not be deciphered:

Thus as this knot is knit so should your hearts  
Which neither force, nor blusterous tempests parts,  
Be knit

"As ye are Brothers of one Corporation,  
So live as one in love or detestation.  
Ye are one Body Corporate by Royal done:  
One tongue, one voice ye should have, and but one:  
One God, One faith ye all confess, and should  
For common good, one Oath receive and hold."

The knot here given we cannot but think is incorrectly engraved. In its present form it is, indeed, no "knot," and no emblem of *unity*, being simply a number of different figures laid one upon the other, without being attached or interlaced. Originally the device most probably consisted of a single band, elaborately interlaced, and formed into what might legitimately be called a "knot."

The Extracts from the Corporation accounts given by Mr. Townsend are most important and curious, and he deserves every praise for making such copious extracts as he has done. Amongst these are many entries of presents of wine, cheese, and sugar, to the recorder, as fees for his "good will;" etc., and to various other distinguished individuals whom the town delighted to honour. The following will serve as examples, and our readers will find in the volume itself many pages of equally interesting matter.

1554. Item—for Johān Poll vydow for chesse to send to Mr. Warncombe to have his goode wyll	...	...	...	ijs.
" Item—to Thomas Bayley, the caryer, for the carege of the same chese to London	...	...	...	vjd.
" Item—for wyne to Mr. Warncombe to have his counsell for matters app'teyning to the Towne	...	...	...	vijjd.
Item—For viii lbs. iij oz. of sugger that was sent to my Lady Conyngeby	...	...	...	vijs. vjd.
Item—for x lbs. and a-half of sugger that was sent to Hampton Court when Sir Thos. came home	...	...	...	xvs. vjd.
Item—For ten potells of sacke which was bestowed upon the Justices...	...	...	...	xvs.
Item—For sugger bestowed on the justices the same time with their wine	...	...	...	iijs.
Item—For xi lbs. and a-half of sugger that was sent to Mr. Harley	...	...	...	xiijs. iijd.

Item—For two potels of wine bestowed on Mr. Herbert Croft when he kept court for the halemot of Stokton	...	...	lijs. viijd.
Item—For half a lb. of sugger bestowed on Mr. Croft at the same time	...	...	ixd.
Item—Paid for a sugger loffe to go to Sir Humpffrey Baskerville	...	...	xijs. viijd.

"There is one item in the account for 1606, which shows precisely the cost of the wine and sugar:—

Item—For xxix lbs. iij. oz. of sugar at 20d. per lb.	...	...	xlvijs.
Item—For two gallons of sacke	...	...	vijs.
Item—For two gallons of claret	...	...	vjs. vjd.
1556 Item—that was gevyn to Mr. Kerry j po. sack and j po. Gaskoyne wyne and iijjd. in sugr	...	...	ijs.

In like manner the Registers and early documents connected with the Church have been carefully examined, and the most interesting entries extracted. The architectural features of the Church are described in a masterly manner by Mr. Freeman, and this part of the volume is excellently illustrated by engravings of the exterior and interior of the sacred edifice. One of the finest and most perfect ancient Chalicees is preserved in this Church, of which we give the accompanying engraving. It stands eight and a-half inches high, and is of silver gilt. The bowl is hemispherical, five and a-half inches in diameter, gilt within and without. Round the exterior is engraved in ancient Church-text letters the following inscription:—"Calicem salutaris accipiam, et nomen Domini invocabo." The stem is within of silver, overlaid on the outside



with gilded open Gothic tracery, consisting of six angular miniature buttresses with open arched paneling and tracery between them. The knob is gilded, ornamented with pierced flowing tracery, and has six projecting bosses terminating in lozenge-shaped panels, which were enriched with small bores in enamel of the kind "translucid in relief," which prevailed during the fourteenth century, though it continued to be employed much later. Small portions of the dark blue enamel still exist, just sufficient to show what had been, the remainder being worn off by use. The foot, which is of silver gilt, is hexagonal; the sides of the hexagon being indented and ornamented with an elegant band of small pierced quatre-foils. The sloping sides of the foot are engraved alternately in old Gothic-text characters, with the sacred monograms I. H. C. and X. P. C. (signifying Jesus Christ.) It will, however, be seen that one of these sides has been cut out

and clumsily replaced by another plate of silver gilt of more modern make and inferior workmanship. The Gothic tracery with which the stem is ornamented is, architecturally speaking, of Decorated character, and the enamelling might also be of the Decorated period, but the band of quatrefoils round the foot is of rather a later character, and I am therefore on the whole disposed to consider the date of its work early in the fifteenth century.

"The Paten is ancient, but of ruder work, and hardly seems to have belonged to it; its style of ornament being different, though they may have been always used together. It is six inches in diameter; and is sunk in the middle with a six-foiled



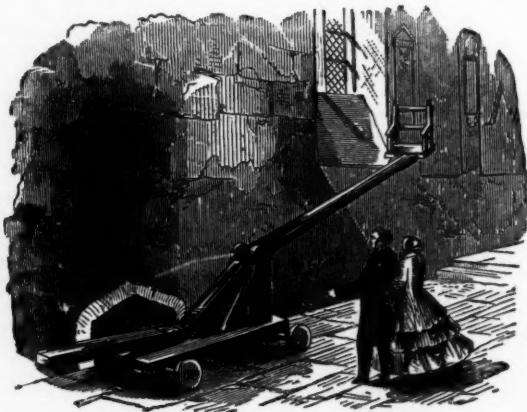


depression, having the face of the Saviour, surrounded by a nimbus, coarsely engraved in the centre; in the squandrels of the six foils are similarly engraved roses, alternating with what may be a rude representation of acorns and oak leaves, whilst round the edge is a double row of zig-zag engraving."

Another interesting relic engraved in this excellent work is the Secretum, or private seal, of Prior Walter, 1220, attached to a Deed in the Augmentation Office. The Seal is in green wax, of an oval form; with a Roman engraved stone inserted in the Seal; the device on the stone, a man's head couped at the bottom of the neck. In chief, a crescent; in base, a star. Legend, "Qui se humiliat exaltabitur." This Prior was chosen Abbot of Shrewsbury.

Leominster had its Ducking Stool, its Pillory, its Stock, and other instruments of punishment, and Mr. Townsend has written a most interesting chapter

annent them, in which he alludes to the papers on the Branks, on the Ducking Stool, and on the Pillory, by Mr. Llewellynn Jewitt, which have already appeared in the "RELIQUARY."\* In that account (Reliquary, Vol. I. p. 151) an engraving of the tumbrell, still preserved in Leominster Church, is given. This interesting engine of punishment, says Mr. Townsend, is a machine of the very simplest construction. It consists merely of a strong narrow under frame-work, placed on four wheels, of solid



wood, about four inches in thickness and eighteen in diameter. At one end of this frame-work two upright posts about three feet in height, strongly imbedded in the platform, carry a long moveable beam. Each of the arms of this beam are of equal length (13 feet), and balance perfectly from the top of the post. The culprit placed in the seat naturally weighs down that one end into the water, while the other is lifted up in the air; men however with ropes cause the uplifted end to rise or to fall, and thus obtain a perfect see-saw. The purchase of the machine is such that the culprit can be launched forth some 16 to 18 feet into the pond or stream, while the administrators of the Ducking stand on dry land. This instrument was mentioned in the ancient documents of the borough by various names, as the Cucking-stoole or Tumbrell, or Gumstole.

"1563. Itm. p̄sent qd Inhabitan. huj. Burgi non fecerunt le Cookyng-Stole per diem eis p̄fixum—in m̄iser<sup>m</sup> poenā de xxs."

\* Vol. I. p. 65; Vol. I. p. 145; and Vol. I. p. 209.

- "1564. It<sup>m</sup>, we fynd a payne of xxs. loste by the Chamberlaines for that they dyd nott make a Cokyngstole by the day to them p<sup>r</sup>fixed; and it is ordered that the seid Chamberlens do make a Cokyngstole by Mydsomer next under the payne of xxs."
- "1638. It<sup>m</sup>, they present Francis Shoter, Gent, late Baylif, and the Chamberleyne of this Borough to have incurred the payne of x lib. for not repaying and amending the Cage House, the tumbrel or Cucking Stool; and it is ordered that the same be repayed before the feast day of St. Michael the Archangell now next comming, upon payne of x lib."
- "1650. It<sup>m</sup>, they present the Bayliffe and Constables of this Borough for not having a Gumstole for scolding women, that they may be punished according to the Statute in that case made and pvided; and it is ordered that they pvide a Gumstole before the xxth of June next upon the paine of £5."

There is a contrariety and inconsistency difficult to be accounted for between these presentations of the Jury in regard to the Cucking Stool, and the accounts given in by the Chamberlains year by year. While the foregoing presentations of the xii men would infer there was no Cucking Stool during this period, yet the accounts still extant of the Chamberlain contain at this very same time frequent and considerable charges incurred for the repair of the Cucking or Gum Stool.

1571.	P <sup>d</sup> for mendyng the Gomstole ...	...	...	viiijd.
1577.	It <sup>m</sup> , for repaying the Gumstool at iiij sev <sup>r</sup> al times ...	...	...	xviijd.
1595.	It <sup>m</sup> , for tymber for repaying the Tumbrel and Pillory ...	...	...	viii. vid.
1634.	It <sup>m</sup> , to John Gwatkin for an earnest viid., and for making the Cage, Pillory, and Cucking Stool ...	...	...	xij. vs.
1661.	For mendyng the Ducking Stool ...	...	...	2s.
1668.	For mendyng the Gumstool ...	...	...	1s. 6d.

We have only space to notice one more of the interesting features of Leominster, as so ably described in this book. We allude to the Old Town Hall, here engraved.



"The Old Town Hall, or Market Cross," says Mr. Townsend, "originally stood in the centre of the Town, at the junction of the four main thoroughfares of High St., Broad St., Church St., and Burgess St. It was found to incommode the traffic of the Town, and was sold by public auction on May 4, 1853, to Mr. Francis Davis, for the sum of £95. This gentleman transferred it for the same sum to the late Mr. Arkwright, of Hampton Court, who would have presented it to the Town for public uses, if the Corporation would have provided a site for its re-erection. On his offer being declined, Mr. Arkwright re-built it in its present position in the Grange, and adapted it to the purposes of a family residence. It was re-erected with considerable care, beam by beam, and rafter by rafter, in the exact likeness

and conformity with its former self, and is deservedly preserved as a most interesting reminiscence of the antient Town of Leominster. The original designer of this fabric was John Abel, a man of note and reputation as an Architect in these parts throughout the seventeenth century. The Town Halls of Hereford, Wobley, Kingston, and Brecon, were erected by him, and are all admirable specimens of the timber edifices characteristic of that period. Abel was present at the siege of Hereford, A. D. 1645, and invented a sort of hand-mill by which the wheat could be ground into flour for the soldiers. His ingenuity obtained for him the praise of Charles I., and the honourable title of "The King's Carpenter." He lived to the age of 94, and lies buried by the side of his two wives, in the Churchyard of Sarnesfield in this County. His tomb has lately been restored by the Corporations of the towns which, during his life, he beautified and adorned with his picturesque buildings.

"The exact date of the erection of the Town Hall of Leominster was 1634. The building, as it came from the hands of John Abel, had four small, narrow, picturesque, dormer windows in the roof. These were removed in the year 1750. At that time the old gateway, which stood at the entrance of the Forbury, and over which was the

ancient Frere, or Council Chamber, fell down, and the Bailiff and Burgesses transferred their weekly Sessions to the Town Hall; but supposing that the roof was too heavy, and not giving credit to the famous old Architect for knowledge enough to adapt one part of his beautiful fabric to the other, they ordered that the roof should be reduced and relieved of much of its weight; and they exchanged the four original dormer windows for the one prolonged gable of the present building. This order in the Chamber Books marks the precise date of this alteration:—

“Feb. 19, 1751. Ordered, that the Chamberlain sell the old glass windows, lately taken out of the Chamber over the Market House, for the most money he can get for the same.”

“The arms of the country gentlemen who were contributors to the building, and which were emblazoned on the exterior, have been obliterated. In other points the present building, with its massive beams, its quaint wood carvings, its curious semi-proverbial, semi-religious mottoes, is the counterpart of the building of John Abel. These are the inscriptions on the various sides of the building. Two lines are engraved between each pillar. On the north side, as it now stands:—

“VIVE DEO GRATVS, × CRIMINE MVNDATVS, ×  
TOTI MVNDO TVMVLATVS, × SEMPER TRANSIRE PARATVS.” ×

On the west side:—

“WHERE JVSTICE RVLE, × THERE VIRTV FLOW. ×  
VIVE VT VIVAS: × SAT CITO SI SAT BENE. ×

LIKE AS COLLYMNS DOO VPPROP THE FABRIK OF A BVILDING, ×  
SO NOBLE GENTRI DOO SVPPORT THE HONOR OF A KINGDOM. ×

On the south side:—

“IN MEMORIA ETERNA ERIT JVSTVS. 1633.”

We repeat that the “History of Leominster” is a highly interesting work, and one which does credit to all concerned in its preparation. It is an excellent addition to the topographical literature of the country.

#### THE PARISH OF LEEK.\*

MR. SLEIGH, whose name is well and favourably known to the readers of the “RELICQUARY,” by his many and valuable contributions to its pages, has just issued (as we noticed it was his intention some time ago), a “History of the Ancient Parish of Leek in Staffordshire,” in the preparation of which he has expended a considerable amount of time and money. The “History”—or as it might more correctly be termed “A Collection of Materials towards a History”—of Leek, contains a vast amount of information got together after immense labour, from every available source, and its publication is highly creditable to Mr. Sleigh, who is one of the few county gentlemen of the present day who are willing—or, may be, *able*—to devote their energies and their intellect, and to expend their wealth, in the preparation of those most useful of all publications, topographical works. Mr. Sleigh’s volume evidences that his heart is in his work, and that he possesses all the requisite qualifications for a topographer, and we venture to predict that the materials he has collected together and given to the world, will some day form the groundwork of a careful and systematic history of the place. In the meantime, Mr. Sleigh deserves every praise for the very acceptable addition he has thus made to our topographical literature, and for the very satisfactory manner in which he has produced this, the first, history of so ancient and so interesting a town.

The volume is illustrated by several carefully executed lithographic plates and wood engravings and by many woodcuts worked into its pages, which render the work more

\* *A History of the Ancient Parish of Leek, in Staffordshire.* By JOHN SLEIGH, Barrister-at-Law. With a Chapter on the Geology of the Neighbourhood, by THOMAS WARDLE. London: J. R. Smith; Leek: Robert Nall. 1 vol. 8vo., 1863, pp. 312. Illustrated with Plates and Wood Engravings.



valuable, and add greatly to its interest. We give examples of some of the woodcuts, and assure our readers, that the lithographic plates of *fac-similes* of ancient deeds, &c., are executed with extreme care and fidelity.

The volume opens with a sketch of the history of the Manor, &c., of Leek, and is followed by that of the interesting Cistercian Abbey of Dieulacres, which is illustrated by a plan of the buildings, and by engravings of the gateway, seals, bosses, *fac-similes* of deeds, &c. One of these seals we give on the accompanying engraving. In the churchyard at Leek is a remarkable cross, believed to be Danish, which is unlike any other example known to be remaining. Of this cross Mr. Sleight gives a representation on one of the plates, and names a strange tradition afloat in the place concerning it. It is said that the shaft of the cross sinks, almost imperceptibly, year by year, and it is asserted that when at last it disappears, Leek itself will vanish with it. Among the more striking epitaphs in the churchyard, are the following touchingly beautiful lines, to the memory of Hannah and George Rogers, of Hob House, who died in February, 1800; the husband on the seventh day after the decease of his wife—

"From nuptial years till creeping to fourscore,  
The various turns of wedlock's bonds we bore:  
When my dear mate did all her cares compose  
On me devolved a double weight of woes:  
Six days I labor'd hard, with grief oppress'd,  
Which Christ beheld with mercy-teeming breast,  
And sent a Sabbath of eternal rest."

(James Turner, M.A., Incumbent of Meerbrook.)



Of the manufactures of Leek and its neighbourhood, Mr. Sleight gives an interesting example in an engraving of a beautiful vase of fine porcelain, made by Mason, which is figured in Marryat's work on Pottery and Porcelain. It is a remarkably elegant vase, highly enriched with ornament, and as an example of manufacture, is of excellent quality. One of the most notable features of the volume is the large amount of genealogical information it contains on families connected with the neighbourhood. This must alone have involved an immense amount of labour and research, and is a most valuable addition to the many attractions of the work.

For the rest of the history we must content ourselves with making a random extract, to show the varied information it contains, and in the hope of sending our readers to the book itself, which being the only history extant of this important and interesting locality, ought to, and doubtless will, find a ready and liberal sale.

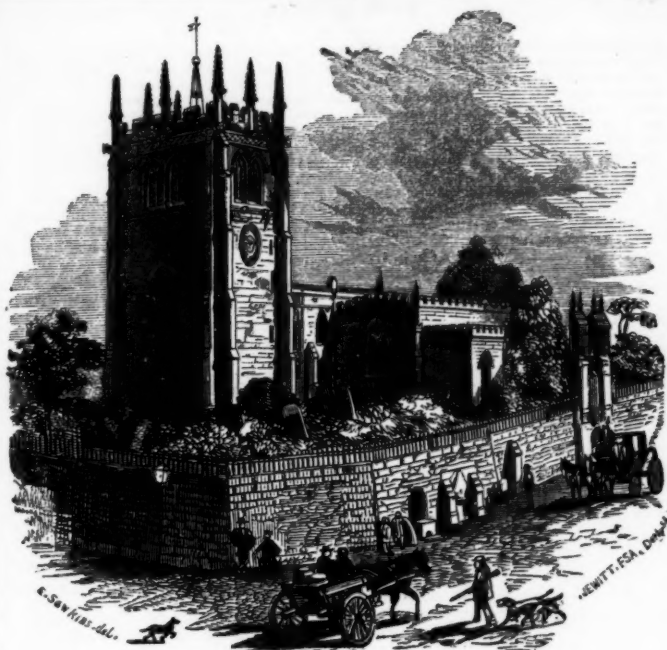
"An old witch of the Frith,  
we are gravely assured, used to



THE OLD BLACK'S HEAD.



THE ROEBUCK.



LEEK CHURCH.



HORTON HALL.

PARISH OF LEEK.

transform herself into the shape of a hare, and allow Mr. Wood's, of Frith-bottom, dogs to course her for the sake of a small gratuity usually given to her husband, who would intimate the whereabouts of her seat. She always managed however to baffle the dogs, disappearing at a particular hole in the fence. On one occasion she was so hard run that her husband, who was within view, cried out, "Now Nan! *ure* (run) for thy life, or thee't be ta'en." In escaping through the usual gap the foremost dog made a snap at her, taking a quantity of the flocks, or fur; and on looking over the wall, the huntsman discovered an old woman adjusting her disordered dress, and smoothing her hair over a wound in the forehead.

"Other ghostly legends and superstitions, some of them leading to curious psychological deductions, still retain their sway over the minds of the denizens of these moorland wilds: of one, more especially, the Headless Rider, who haunted the moors between Leek and Warslow, several authentic exploits are on record, attested by so many credible living witnesses, that to doubt them were worse than heterodoxy. On one occasion, a man returning from Leek, perhaps somewhat "market fresh," sees before him, a little beyond Leek-edge, a neighbour on horseback, whom he hails with a request for a "lift" homewards. No sooner however is he mounted behind him than he finds that his companion is the goblin horseman. The discovery comes too late, for away springs the horse, clearing at a bound fields, trees, hedges, and ditches—the luckless wight at one moment feeling his feet brushing through the topmost twigs, and the next, borne with whirlwind swiftness over the heath. In the upshot, he is found deposited at his own door, helpless and groaning, and so maimed and bruised, that death in a few days puts an end to his sufferings.

"Again, a young swain, from the neighbourhood of Waterhouses, visiting his sweetheart some three or four miles off, is so frequently joined in his expeditions by the phantom, as at length to become familiarized with it to such a degree, that, to adopt our informant's expression, "they used to walk agen' one another." Mentioning to a friend what he was in the habit of encountering, he was induced to consent to his accompanying him one night. By and by the horseman makes his appearance: "He's there!" "Where?" whispers the friend, not having the gift of double-sight. "Gi' 's thy hond," and soon as palm touched palm, the young man shrank back affrighted on perceiving the ghastly stranger at his side.

"On another occasion, a rustic having to fetch the *howdy-wife* from Warslow, was unceremoniously joined on the road by the apparition. His horse trembled violently, the dog "yowled," and he himself broke out into so profuse a perspiration, that it settled in the shape of a heavy dew on the outside of his overcoat. On his arrival, the woman perceiving by his wild disordered looks that he had had no ordinary journey, closely questioned him as to the nature of it, which he was at first unwilling to admit. She however consented to return with him, and they reached home without further molestation. On the following day the horse dropped down dead between the plough-stilts, and the dog, too, soon sickened and died. Ultimately, seven clergymen were called in "to speak to and lay," this *bête noir* of the moors, when he confessed that he was one of four evil spirits cast out of heaven, and condemned to roam over the face of the earth until the crack of doom shall release him from his terrestrial wanderings."

We must not omit to say, that the history is accompanied by a paper "On the Geology of Leek and the District," by Mr. Thomas Wardle, of Leek, and mainly derived from the labours of Mr. Carrington, of Wetton, which is admirably illustrated by plates and fossils, and is an excellent addition to the work.

#### ANCIENT IRISH ART.\*

THOSE who are practically unacquainted with the beauties of ancient Irish art will perhaps be scarcely prepared to hear us openly assert an opinion, which by-the-way we have always held, that in the early ages the people of that country were at least as far advanced in metal work and in sculpture as those of our country; nay more, that in many respects they excelled them in those particular branches. There was a richness and a fulness of design, and an elaboration of ornament which characterised the Irish workers in metal and stone, which gives a character to their remains very different from those of the Celtic and Anglo-Saxon populations of our own country. The gorgeous crosses of Ireland—although we have several magnificent examples of a probably coeval period still remaining in England—were, as a rule, far more elaborate

\* *The Fine Arts and Civilization of Ancient Ireland.* By HENRY O'NEILL. London: Smith, Elder, & Co. Dublin: George Herbert. 1863. 1 vol. imp. 8vo., pp. 118. Illustrated with Chromo-lithographs and Wood Engravings.



in design, and more highly wrought in their ornamentation, than those of the Anglo-Saxon period in this country. Their fibula were of a more advanced and more artistic character in form and in detail, and their manuscripts bore in the style of their interlaced ornaments the same character as those carved upon stone, or engraved or inlaid upon metal. There seems to have been among the early inhabitants of the "sister isle" an inherent love for the beautiful, and a natural aptness at design; and this characteristic of the people impressed itself permanently on their works, and has enabled us at this distant period to form a more direct estimate of their character than could have been otherwise attained.

Mr. O'Neill has, by the publication of his excellent volume now before us, done much towards enabling a correct estimate of the state of the arts of, and of the high state of civilization among, the early Irish people to be formed, and he deserves the thanks of his brother archaeologists for producing a volume so acceptable and useful as it is, and for the very lucid and masterly manner in which he has treated his subject throughout. He opens his volume with a chapter on Irish art, as generally termed Byzantine, and then passes on to the cause of the extinction of classical art; to the opinions on Irish art of the most eminent men of different ages; and then gives a resume of the authorities *pro* and *con* on the state of civilization at which they had arrived. Mr. O'Neill sums up the opinions on Irish art by saying, "Judging from the extracts we have given, we could not but form the very highest opinion of Irish Art, for not one of the ten writers we have selected is an Irishman, and they are almost all of European reputation, hence their opinions cannot be suspected of partiality, and are certainly entitled to be received with every possible respect. Do not the opinions of these eminent men fully bear out our own, founded on a profound investigation of the subject, that in fertility of invention and a profound knowledge of the principles of their Art, in practical taste and most wonderful dexterity of execution, the artists of Ireland have never been equalled? These are the qualities that constitute greatness, and we have no hesitation in saying that the Irish artists are entitled to rank with the best that ever existed."

The second part of the volume is devoted to a description of the magnificent sculptured cross at Drumcliff, of which beautifully executed views are given; the Tomb of Cormac; the Rock Monument at Drumcliff; the Devonshire Crozier; St. Patrick's Bell, with splendid plates of the exquisitely ornamented case in which it is preserved; the Tara Brooch, of which we shall take the opportunity of giving a description in our next; and Illuminated Manuscripts, with *fac-similes* of initial letters and ornaments. This part of the work is brought to a close by an excellent chapter on "Irish Art Criticised," in which Mr. O'Neill shows his deep learning, his veneration and love for his subject, and the immense amount of research he has undertaken to illustrate it.

We quote from his pages a careful description of the splendid crozier found at Lismore, and belonging to the Duke of Devonshire. We choose this example, partly because belonging to His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, it cannot but be highly interesting to our readers in the Midland Counties. Mr. O'Neill says, "Some forty years ago alterations were being made in the magnificent and beautifully situated Castle of the Duke of Devonshire, at Lismore, in the County of Waterford, during which there were found, in a built up recess in a wall, a valuable Irish manuscript, and a bishop's staff, richly decorated in the Irish style. The original is three feet four inches long: our sketch is to a scale of one-sixth. The inside of the crozier is of oak. The outside is bronze, of a pale yellow colour: most of the ornaments have been richly gilt: there are also decorations of coloured enamelling, of silver, and of a deep bluish metallic substance (niello). The general effect is highly artistic, while the variety and excellence of the numerous compositions, and the masterly way in which they have been finished, show that the artist possessed great fertility of invention, and dexterity of execution.

There is an inscription on the staff; it is in the Irish language and letter, and has been thus translated:—

"A prayer for Nial Mac Meic Eaducan, for whom was made this precious work. A prayer for Nechtan, the artist who made this precious work."

"This inscription has enabled the age of the crozier to be determined; for, according to the Annals of Innisfallen, there was a bishop of Lismore named Mac Eaducan (or, in the modern form, M'Gettigan), who died in 1113; hence, the age of the work is of the commencement of the twelfth century.

"The names M'Gettigan and Nechtan (now generally written Naughton or M'Naughton), are still found in Ireland, particularly in Ulster.

"The crest of the head consists of animals, one of which has eyes of a rich lapis lazuli, or deep cobalt blue glass. These animals are of a lizard or dragon character, having plates and scales on their bodies. The one with blue eyes has a small animal carved on the face of it. The metal composing the crest is about a quarter

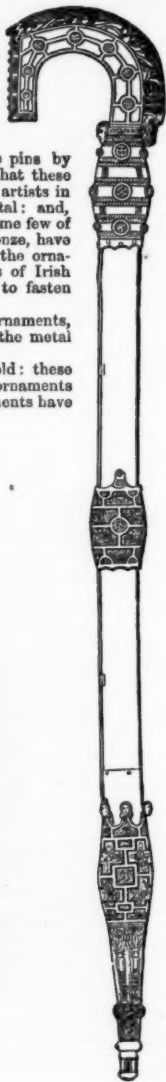
of an inch thick, and is pierced through, so as to make open-work of some of the delicate interlacing parts of the crest. It is richly gilt.

"A number of bosses, of a circular form, and which rise in different degrees—some having but little projection, while others are nearly semi-globular—are on each side of the head of the staff: these, with one exception, are of deep blue glass.

"The head is divided into a number of panels, by means of gilt and ornamented borders; these panels are of a pale yellow bronze. We hold that there were silver ornaments in these panels: first, that there were ornaments of some sort in them is obvious by the holes for receiving the pins by which the ornaments were fastened in their places; and that these ornaments were of metal is inferred from the practice of Irish artists in corresponding cases being to have the ornaments of metal: and, lastly, that the metal was silver, rests upon the fact that some few of the pins still remain in their places; and these, though of bronze, have silver heads, and we infer that these silver heads show that the ornaments were of the same metal; for in all other examples of Irish metal work the ornaments and the heads of the pins used to fasten them are of the same metal.

"The edge of the crook has twelve small panels of metal ornaments, and eight panels of enamel, in blue and white checkers; the metal panels are very small, and are beautifully executed.

"The front of the crook was ornamented with designs in gold: these are all gone, but the holes and some of the pins by which the ornaments were fixed in their places are sufficient to show that the ornaments have been there.



"The edge of the front of the crook had a projecting pattern in gold, but of what kind we cannot say, as only the traces of the pattern remain, as is shown in our print.

"About the middle of the staff there is a richly ornamented boss, of which a sketch, of the full size, is given in the centre woodcut on the previous page.

"There are thirty compositions in this small piece of metal work; only two of these resemble each other; these are the two triangular plates. The decorations on the lower part of the staff are framed with silver and dark blue, similar to the centre boss, but the framing, which in the centre ornament is principally of circular forms, mixed with straight lines, is—in this lower ornament—composed of straight lines, with the exception of the ornaments at the upper part. There are four human heads at this part, and the tops of the fastening pins are at each side of these heads, and form parts of the design. There are twenty-eight panels of ornaments contained within the silver bands of this lower part of the staff; of these, six are almost exactly alike, and the singular figure subjects, in the third row from the top, are in couples, which have a very close resemblance.

"Below these twenty-eight panels of ornament the staff narrows, and, from a round form, it becomes six-sided; each of these sides is filled with gilt and silver ornaments, the silver being let into spaces cut out of the solid metal. The six ornaments at the top of this lower part consist of so many different gilt interlaced patterns; then come six silver ornaments, for which we refer to our illustration; below these silver decorations are five panels containing full-length human figures, gilt the head of each finishing in a pair of horns; the lower part of each figure is attired in a garment which, both in shape and being checkered, resembles a Highlander's kilt. The North British kilt is worn shorter than is seen on these figures. The remaining, or sixth panel, has an interlaced pattern composed of two animals intertwined; below these six patterns is another series of six silver ornaments, resting on a gilt and silver-banded nearly half-round moulding; below this moulding are six more gilt panels, which were separated by silver bands; the ornaments in these are of the animal character. The staff finishes, as is shown in the woodcut; the part immediately above the terminations being composed of three small round pieces of metal, which we may term pillars, the metal being cut away clear inside.

"On the inside of the straight part of the staff there is an ornament of two lines of the dark blue metallic-looking substance, with very delicate wavy lines of silver.

"The inner part of the crook has a gilt ornament, which narrows as it ascends. From the very worn state of parts of the Devonshire Crosier, it is clear that it had been used very much.

"At page 252 (8<sup>th</sup> ed.) of Dr. Petrie's "Essay on the Round Towers," &c., he states that the form of the shepherd's crook is that of all the existing crosiers of the primitive saints of the Irish Church; but that this form was no longer retained in the twelfth century. The Devonshire Crosier is a proof that, in the above statement, the learned Doctor was in error: its shape is that of the shepherd's crook, and its era has been fixed by the ablest Irish scholars to be the twelfth century; whereas, according to Dr. Petrie, a circular form of head characterized the crosiers of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. This is the form of the crosier of Cormac, a beautiful work in metal, but which has none of the characteristics of the Irish style; and on this single and doubtful example the learned author of the Essay has hastily drawn a general, and as the Devonshire Crosier proves, a wrong conclusion—a mistake which is the more surprising, as the Devonshire Crosier had been discovered several years before Dr. Petrie's Essay gained the prize at the Royal Irish Academy."

The third part of the work consists of an able dissertation on the Round Towers of Ireland, in which many of Dr. Petrie's statements are disproved and his opinions satisfactorily refuted. We again commend Mr. O'Neill's volume to the notice of antiquaries, and trust to see other works from his able pen on kindred subjects.

## Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

### APPLEBY TOKEN FOUND.

IN taking down the old dwellings on the south side of Allhallows' Lane, consequent on the widening of that street, the workmen have turned up a small brass token of the seventeenth century, issued at Appleby, in Westmorland, in the year 1689.

Mr. Brockett, in his *Tradesmen's Tokens (of the seventeenth century)*, issued in the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, 1853, and republished in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for May of that year, has omitted to notice this specimen; it is however

engraved and described in the latter publication for March. 1792, p. 209, without, we believe, being assigned to any county. In Mr. Boyne's elaborate work, *Tokens issued in the seventeenth century in England, Wales, and Ireland*, 1858, and also in Mr. North's *Leicestershire Tokens*, 1861, it is given, but in both dubiously appropriated to Appleby in Leicestershire.\*

We think, however, there can be no question that we are right in claiming this Token for our Appleby, from the fact of its occasional—though it must be admitted rare—occurrence in this part of the country, and also that William Smith (doubtless the issuer of the token now under consideration), was Mayor of Appleby, in this county, in the years 1667 and 1673.

If any of your Appleby correspondents could identify the pigeon chosen for his *Obverse* by the William Smith of the token, as having any reference or allusion to the trade or occupation of their Mayor of that name, it might further tend to confirm our assumption, and finally decide the question of this token's parentage.

The token just discovered is of brass, of the farthing size, and is in excellent preservation. It contains on the

*Obverse*—"WILLIAM-SMITH\*" = A pigeon pecking.

*Reverse*—"IN-APPLEBYE-1669\*" = "W S"

It is now in the possession of John Hudson, Esq., of Larch How.

We believe this to be the first time the above token has been accurately described, as in all the descriptions we have met with, the name of the town is spelled APFLEBYE instead of APPLEBYE.

Kendal.

K. K.

#### A PARK KEEPER OF THE TIME OF QUEEN ANNE.

The following very interesting scrap, found among the papers of the late Thomas Buxton, Esq., of Buxton, surgeon, and endorsed in the handwriting of his father—"the old" doctor as he was called—as follows:—"Joseph Watson, Park Keeper to Peter Leigh, Esq., of Lyme, died at 105 years of age," we quote from the *Buxton Advertiser*—

"Buried at Disley, in Cheshire, June 2nd, in the year of our Lord, 1753, Mr. Joseph Watson, in the 105th year of his age. He was born at Mossley Common, in the parish of Leigh, in the county of Lancaster, and married his wife from Eccles, in the said county. They were a happy couple 72 years. She died in the 94th year of her age. He was park-keeper to the late Peter Leigh, Esq., of Lyme, and his father, 64 years, and did live and show the red deer to most of the nobility and gentry in this part of the kingdom, to a general satisfaction to all who ever saw them, for he could have driven and commanded them at his pleasure, as if they had been common horned cattle. In the reign of Queen Ann, Esq. Leigh was at Macclesfield, in Cheshire, in company with a number of gentlemen, amongst them was Sir Rodger Mason, who was then one of the members of the said county. They being merry and free, Esq. Leigh said his keeper should drive twelve braces of stags to Windsor Forest, a present to the queen. Sir Rodger opposed it with a wager of 500 guineas, that neither his keeper nor any other person could drive twelve braces of stags from Lyme Park to Windsor on any occasion. Esq. Leigh accepted the wager from Sir Rodger, and immediately sent a messenger to Lyme for his keeper, who directly came to his master, who told him he must immediately prepare himself to drive twelve braces of Stags to Windsor Forest, for a wager of 500 guineas; so he gave the Esq. his master, this answer, that he would at his command drive him twelve braces of stags to Windsor, or to any other part of the kingdom, by his Worship's directions, or he would lose his life and fortune. He accordingly undertook and accomplished this most astonishing performance, which is not to be adequated in the annals of the most ancient history. He was a man of low stature, not bulky, of a fresh complexion and pleasant countenance, and he believed he had drunk a gallon of malt liquor one day with another for about sixty years of his time, and at the latter end of his time he drank plentiful, which was agreeable to his constitution and comfort to himself. He was a very mild

\* Appleby, it must be remembered, is partly in Derbyshire and partly in Leicestershire, and therefore this token has three claimants, in Derbyshire, Leicestershire, and Westmoreland. At present its appropriation is somewhat doubtful, but the information of our present correspondent, that a William Smith was Mayor of Appleby, in Westmoreland, in 1667 and 1673, seems confirmatory of the token belonging to that town.

tempered man; he knew behaviour and was cheerful company; and allowed by all who knew him to be as fine a keeper as any in England. In the 103rd year of his age he was at the hunting and killing of a buck, with the Honourable Sir George Warren, in his park, at Poynton; and performed that diversion with astonishment. It was the fifth generation of the Warren family with which he had performed that diversion in his time at Poynton Park. In sixty years he drank 21,900 gallons, or 608 barrels 12 gallons, at Lyme Hall."

## TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELIQUARY.

MY DEAR SIR,—Your entertaining papers on "Fairy Pipes,"\* recalled to my recollection, that many years ago I picked up an extraordinary one from a pedlar, which I gave to Mr. W. W. Leycester, to place in his museum. I have borrowed it from him, and annexed is a description of it in words. When my men saw the pipe, they said "it would ruin a man," from its size. I should surmise it was a Jacobite Pipe, and of a high and wealthy party, from its being gilt.

The actual height of the bowl of this pipe is two inches and a half; the inside width being one inch and an eighth. The left side of the pipe, as above, is occupied by what I presume represents the ascension and coronation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. In the base is an altar-tomb surmounted by a vase, the slab is supported at each end by two pillars, and between them is a tablet filled with a rose-bush (?) and flowers. To the spectator's left, a weeping willow (?) tree. Above the tomb, a female floating figure, from the shoulders upwards surrounded with a nimbus. Above, to the left, an angel, placing on the Virgin's head a celestial crown. To the right, two angels welcoming her, and between them a glory streams down on the Virgin. To the right of the tomb, two females, the nearest the tomb helmeted, a spear in her right hand; by her side in front, a shield. This figure is in a kneeling attitude; the female behind raises her hands in prayer or adoration.

The other side of the pipe is occupied by a temple. A basement supported by eight pillars. In the centre a tablet, on which is a full-faced bust. The temple is supported by four columns, open, with an arch as roof inside. On each side, outside the arch, is a shield crowned, and with armorial bearings, now indistinct. Over the centre of the arch, a shield crowned, supported by the lion and unicorn; below the shield uncertain (C M ) (?) letters. To the spectator's left of the temple, a female figure helmeted and holding a spear in her right hand, from her mouth proceeds upwards a line, within which is an inscription of four lines, the last word (?) of which may be (F)ORTH. To the spectator's right of the temple stands a male figure.

In the under part of the bowl the space is divided, and in each is a lion, the fluke of an anchor, and some other articles beyond my comprehension. The stem is covered with leaves, and the whole pipe is richly gilt. It is quite black within, and I must wash my left hand to clear it from the smell of smoke, imbibed while I have been writing this.

Cork.

RICHARD SAINTHILL.

EPIGRAM BY ALLAN RAMSAY, ON MARY SLEIGH, WHO MARRIED ALEXANDER BRODIE OF BRODIE, LORD-LION-KING-OF-ARMS OF SCOTLAND, CIRCA 1745.

Minerva wandering in a myrtle grove,  
Accosted thus the smiling queen of love:  
"Revenge yourself; you've cause to be afraid,  
"Your boasted power yields to a British maid!  
"She seems a goddess—all her graces shine—  
"Love lends her beauty which eclipses thine."  
"Each youth, I know (says Venus), thinks she's me,  
"Immediately she speaks, they think she's thee:  
"Good Pallas, thus you're foil'd, as well as I."  
"Ha, ha! (cries Cupid), that's my Molly Sleigh."

## BONSALL.

*The following Extracts from the Registers of Bonsall Parish, in the County of Derby, are highly interesting.*

"Collected for the poore protestants in Poland the summe of 2 lb. one shill. 6d., May the 30th day, 1638."

\* Reliquary, Vol. III. page 74 ante.

This must have amounted to a considerable sum, comparing the value of money then with the present time.

In the year 1671 is the following entry—

"Published the Letter patten for the Protestants under the Turks, the 3rd day of December, & collected in the weeke following the sume of 1lb. 17s. 6d."

"Published the Letter patten for the foreign protestants the one & twentieth day of July 1689 & collected afterwards the sume of one pound six shillings and Tenn pence halfe peny."

"Published the Briefs for the french protestants & collected afterwards the summe of Thirteen Shillings & nyne pence May 6th, 1688."

We meet with the following Entries for Reliefe and redemption of Christians taken on the high seas by the Turkish Pirates —

"Published the Briefs for the Prisoners in Algiers Sept. 26th day 1680 & collected afterwards by the Minister and Churchwardens the Summe of Ten shillings and Tenpence."

"Published the Briefs for y<sup>e</sup> Redemption of y<sup>e</sup> captives taken by y<sup>e</sup> Turkish Pirates of Algiers &c. y<sup>e</sup> 24th of Aprill 1692, before y<sup>e</sup> 2 last Christenings, & gathered afterwards y<sup>e</sup> summe of Ten Shillings & a halfpenny."

We have an account also of what we presume must have been the Minister "reading himself in" as it is called —

"Published by the Minister in the Church the nyne & Thortye articles May the 9th day 1686."

Amongst numerous other Collections for the restoration & repair of Churches is one for Scarborough Church —

"Collected for Scarborough Church in the County of Yorke the summe of 7s. 6d. July 14th day 1661."

At this time Scarborough must have been a poor fishing town, now the "Queen of Watering Places." The above collection must have been made under the Brief issued in 1660, for the repair of the Church of St. Mary, and the money expended in rebuilding part of the nave and tower. We wonder if the wealthy and fashionable visitors to this celebrated watering place would be induced to make a collection in return for the dilapidated Church at Bunsall? which is nearly on a par, as far as poverty is concerned, with what Scarborough was in 1661.

*The following curious recipes for Gout and Consumption are copied from an old Black Letter Book.*

W. B. JUN.

#### GOWT.

##### AN EXCELLENT MEDICINE FOR THE GOWT.

Take three or foure mowles and slay them, and take out all the guts, and all that is within them: then take three earthen pots, and let one of them be bigger than the other, and let them be well leaded within, then take the mowles, and put them into the lesser of the same pots (which must be made on purpose full of small holes, both in the sides and bottom), and then stop the mouth of the same pot very close, then put the same pot into the other pots, and let them be put into the earth to stand for the space of a moneth or somewhat more; then take up your pots, and in the greatest of them you shall finde a good quantity of pure Oyle; then take the same oyle and put into some glasse, or else a gally-pot, and when you have occasion to use it, then take it and anoint the place grieved therewith before a good fire, and this shall take the paine cleane away.

*Probatum est per MS.*

#### A GOOD MEDICINE TO BE USED FOR ONE THAT IS IN A CONSUMPTION.

Take a pottle of Rosewater, and as much Goats or Asses milke, if it may be gotten, or else of the milke of a Cow that is all of one colour, and put therein the number of fiftie or sixtie yolkes of Hen Egges that are new laid: temper the Yolkes and the Milke, and Rosewater well together (but let none of the Whites remaine among them) and distill a water thereof, and give it to the Patient to drink first and last, warme, with a cake or two of Manus Christi, which is made of Gold or Pearles: use this and he shall finde great comfort by it. This hath holpen many.

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